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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Vishnevskiy Scorns 'Soviet Threat' Propaganda AA 1
[PRAVDA 10 Sep]
Schmidt, Spadolini Discuss Missile Deployment AA 4
Creation of Mediterranean Nuclear-Free Zone Urged AA 5
[Basmanov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Sep]
U.S. Antiwar Campaigners End 2-Week USSR Visit AA 7
[PRAVDA 1 Sep]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Kobysh, Shishlin, Levin]
Le Duan, Pen Sovan Visits CC 1
Events in Southern Africa CC 2
Near East Situation CC 4
U.S. Budget Cuts CC 5
UN Debate on Namibia, S. African Actions Examined [Matyash] CC 6
Delegates to Paris UN Conference Hit Imperialism [Serebrennikov] CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Results of Reagan-Begin Talks Examined A 1
Yannikeyev Commentary A 1
Military Cooperation A 2
TASS Comment A 2
Haig Activities Prompt TASS Comment A 3
Talks With Saudi Prince A 3
Washington POST Interview A 4
Soviet Use of Chemical Weapons A 5
TASS Comments on Reduced U.S. Military Budget A 6
Oil Reports Aim to Intimidate Americans [Biryukov] A 7
Soviet, U.S. Scientists End Meeting in Uzbek SSR A 7

CHINA

PRC Rejection of SRV Talks Shows Hostile Intent B 1
[Kharkov]
'Ominous Alliance of Maoism, Imperialism' Scored B 1
[PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Tsvetov on Suzuki Inspection Tour of Kurils C 1
Tikhonov Views Peace Plans With Japanese Visitors C 1
DPRK Seen as Target of U.S. Provocations C 2
[Nepesov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Sep]
Moscow Meeting Celebrates DPRK Anniversary C 3
Gilashvili, Katushev Attend [PRAVDA 8 Sep] C 3
DPRK Ambassador Statement C 3
Life Along Korean Demilitarized Zone Reported C 5
[Vasilyev, Sklyarov, Chernyak in PRAVDA 8 Sep]

SOUTH ASIA

DRA's Dost Cities Need for 'Political Settlement' D 1
Conference With Gandhi [PRAVDA 8 Sep] D 1
TASS Interview [Tysovskiy] D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet Workers Appeal to Polish Comrades F 1
Leningrad Plant Letter [PRAVDA 13 Sep] F 1
Kama Autoworkers 'Indignant' F 2
Minsk Tractor Workers' Letter F 2
'Underground Union' Greetings [AFP] F 3
East European Press Attacks on Solidarity Cited F 3
RUDE PRAVO Hits 'Appeal' F 3
NEPSZABADSAG Scores Congress F 4
Calls for 'Seizure of Power' at Congress Hit F 5
BCP's Zhivkov Receives Message, Order on Birthday F 6
Brezhnev Message [PRAVDA 7 Sep] F 6
Order of Lenin Awarded [PRAVDA 7 Sep] F 7
Yugoslav-Soviet Talks Held in Foreign Ministry F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

West Berlin Groups Plan to Protest Haig's Visit [Tyupayev] G 1
Possibility of Spain in NATO Arousing Concern [Khabarov] G 1
U.S. Highhandedness on Africa Rankles West Europe [L. Ponomarev] G 3
UK Paper Invents Bloc Role in Attack on Pope [Mikhaylov in IZVESTIYA 8 Sep] G 4
Italian CP Delegation Visits, Holds Talks [PRAVDA 1 Sep] G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Assails 'Mass Repressions' in Egypt [Glukhov in PRAVDA 8 Sep] H 1
TASS Commentator H 1
Anti-As-Sadat Memo Circulated in Beirut, UN H 2
Kutakhov Attends PDRY Military Anniversary [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Sep] H 3
Report on Yemen Socialist Party Plenum Published [PRAVDA 31 Aug] H 3
U.S. 'Involvement' in Iran Murders Cited H 3
More Fighting Reported Between Iran and Iraq [PRAVDA 8 Sep] H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. 'Threatening' Cuba as Part of Wider Plan [Korionov in PRAVDA 31 Aug] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ideological Impact of History Studied R 1
[Khromov in PRAVDA 4 Sep]
Brezhnev, Suslov Featured in New CPSU Anthology R 5
[PRAVDA 2 Sep]
Meeting of USSR Parliamentary Group Reported R 5
Demichev Attends Ognivtsev Funeral in Moscow R 5
Yiddish Journal Reviewed in Literary Weekly R 5
[Guralnik in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 26 Aug]
Agdashsky Rayon Discusses Law Enforcement R 6
[BAKINSKIY RABOCIY 3 Sep]
Latvian Paper Editorializes on Law and Order R 6
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 2 Sep]
Pelshe Has Talks at Latvian CP Headquarters R 7
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 2 Sep]
Moldavian Official Reports on Ideological Work R 8
[Petrik in PRAVDA 3 Sep]
CPSU Central Committee Official Visits Moldavia R 8
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 27 Aug]
Briefs: USSR Housing; Kirgiz Medical Facility R 9

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 11-12 Sep T 1
RSFSR Harvest Progress, Problems Reviewed T 2
[Nivin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Sep]
Agricultural Transportation Problems Viewed T 4
[PRAVDA 8 Sep]
Estonian Plenum Examines Livestock-Raising T 5
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 4 Sep]
Obkom Chiefs Address Kazakh Plenum on Harvest T 6
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Aug]
Rashidov Attends Uzbekistan Meeting 11 Sep T 6
Rashidov Attends Tashkent Plenum on Cotton T 6

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

'Zapad-81' Maneuvers Conclude With Landing V 1
Reception Held V 1
Ustinov Address V 1
Maneuvers Progress V 3
Parachute Drop Reported V 4
Naval Infantry Landing [DFA] V 5
Admiral Interviewed on Landing V 5
Exercises End V 6

VISHNEVSKIY SCORNS 'SOVIET THREAT' PROPAGANDA

PM111358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 4

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "The Anatomy of Deceit"]

[Text] The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress has made a tremendous impact worldwide. The peoples warmly approve it and support the new concrete proposals put forward to bolster the program. The advocates of international tension have nothing to counterpose to the USSR's major, realistic proposals. So, once again the hackneyed "Soviet military threat" motif has started ringing out in reactionary propaganda. The latest propaganda stunt is the Pentagon's announcement that it intends to publish a "book" and other materials with an extra portion of anti-Soviet falsifications on the same theme.

The anti-Soviet legend is a smokescreen for the aggressive forces of imperialism and their accomplices. The spurious myth has been brought in to lessen the influence of the Leninist peace policy on people's minds and to cast a shadow on the USSR's constructive initiatives. At the same time, the anti-Soviet deceit is meant to disguise U.S. imperialism's hegemonist aspirations, NATO's militarist measures and subversive actions against peace and the peoples' freedom.

The formulation and dissemination of the Soviet "threat" notion is carried out by various components of the military-industrial complexes. They include military, diplomatic, intelligence and propaganda departments, legislative organs, scientific research centers, a ramified network of mass information media and militarist "public" organizations.

A kind of "internationalization" of misinformation centers is taking place. NATO headquarters is a source of unending lies.

A NATO-Beijing propaganda duet is being arranged. Typical is a scene played out on Capital Hill. "Hawk" Senator Strom Thurmond takes the floor. He lauds the Chinese leaders who, he says, "understand the Soviets better than any government in the Western world." "Our leaders," the senator instructs his audience, "must heed the pronouncements of Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping. He predicted that World War III was possible because of Soviet designs on Europe unless the West, and in particular the United States, recognized the threat." Then the Beijing leader's slanderous, inflammatory utterances were fully incorporated in the Congressional Record.

Different versions of misinformation are prepared for different audiences. Stereotypes of the old-fashioned "zoological" communism have still not been consigned to the archives. Their purpose, as is cynically admitted in the United States, is to put the cat among the pigeons, to cause alarm among the uninformed strata of the population. The primitive "Red bear" on a soldier's helmet frightens the ordinary man from the pages of the popular press. Television "horror programs" depicting the cruel "Reds" conquering the "free world" ("the Russians are coming!...") are intended to frighten gullible viewers out of their wits.

The NATO armies' propaganda services operate in the same vein. According to Britain's DAILY MAIL, the idea that "we have only one enemy--the Russians"--is drummed daily into the minds of millions of servicemen.

However, today you cannot scare many people with "Red bear" caricatures. Therefore the anticommunist centers are trying to formulate more refined ways and means of indoctrination. Political scientists, economists, psychologists and military specialists are becoming increasingly involved in composing falsifications. Their "scientific research" is peppered with diagrams and columns of figures produced by computers. But if even the most accurate computer is programmed with fiction, it will produce nothing but fiction. Not for nothing did Mark Twain call juggled statistics one of the main kinds of lies.

Figures are often juggled when comparing the military expenditure of the Warsaw Pact states and those of NATO.

The truth is, however, that in its military development the Soviet Union is doing no more than is necessary to safeguard its security and the security of its allies. The USSR is spending on defense just as much as is needed for the joint defense of socialist gains together with the fraternal countries. Our defense expenditure has not increased in recent years.

Contrary to the truth, Washington insists that there is a U.S. "military budget lag." Until 1978 there was a diffident reluctance on the Potomac to admit who was doing the "comparing" of the two countries' budgets. Then it was admitted: The CIA. You cannot expect an espionage department to be objective. Misinformation is one of its basic functions.

It is now widely admitted. The 1980 yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute says that the CIA resorts to "extremely unobjective, biased comparisons" of Soviet and U.S. military expenditures.

U.S. Senator William Proxmire, who knows a lot about the methods of the misinformers from the military-industrial complex, used strong but accurate epithets when he described the CIA's reports as "a statistical mirage, and nonsense, drivel, garbage, forgeries, deception." The legislator quoted an admission by a CIA expert that the agency is deliberately deceiving the public and congress. Proxmire also named those who need the budget figure manipulations: advocates of increased U.S. and NATO military expenditures. They are still following the recommendation of J.F. Dulles: "To make the country shoulder the burden resulting from the maintenance of powerful armed forces...we have to create the idea of an outside threat."

The CIA's lies have been very diligently publicized since 1978. It was no accident that in 1978 the United States forced the NATO Council to adopt a long-term program for cranking up military appropriations by 3 percent per annum in real terms.

Now U.S. militarist circles are demanding new donations from the treasury of about $1.5 trillion over the next 5 years. Fraudulent statistics are once again being produced to "substantiate" the need for these astronomical sums.

Some West European NATO members also use the "budget lag" as a cover for their intention to increase military expenditures. The London weekly THE ECONOMIST complains that "soldiers who keep demanding more pay are supremely unpopular." But there are "real grounds" for the NATO military's current demands. What are the grounds? The magazine cites the statistical mirage fabricated at the espionage department in Langley.

The fashionable Western thesis about NATO's "laggardness" in arms and armed forces pales in comparison with the most important fact of modern international life -- the established approximate military-strategic equilibrium (or parity) between the two social systems. Its existence has been repeatedly acknowledged in public by Western leaders. U.S. presidents from Nixon to Carter noted it. A similar acknowledgement was made recently by Secretary of State A. Haig. The approximate equilibrium has been noted by FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and many other West European leaders.

However, since the second half of the seventies the fact of military equilibrium has been subjected to increasing attacks, including not infrequent attacks ON THE PART [capitalized words published in italics] of those who at the same time, now and again, admit the existence of parity. Two basic versions of the falsifications can be distinguished.

According to the first version, equilibrium no longer exists. The U.S. House Armed Services Committee has published a report stating: "The enemy surpasses our armed forces in nearly every respect." Of course, there is no proof. This primitive fiction is also current among British Conservatives and the leaders of West Germany's Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union bloc.

The authors of the other version do not deny the existence of equilibrium at present, but they intimidate people with "alarming trends." The tone was set by America's militarist "Committee on the Present Danger." The falsification was incorporated in the report "A Comprehensive Assessment" prepared by the White House apparatus in the summer of 1979. The document acknowledged "equality in essence" between the USSR and the United States, but asserted that the correlation of military might is changing in the Soviet Union's favor. The Carter administration bequeathed this thesis of "dangerous trends" to its successors. Haig has stated that "the unhindered growth of Soviet military might must, in time, completely paralyze Western foreign policy." Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, intimidates peoples with negative trends in the changing correlation of military forces."

The English poet Alexander Pope once noted sarcastically: "A liar does not realize what a great task he is taking on, for in order to support one lie he is forced to invent 20 more." Something of the kind happens with those who spread the "Soviet military threat" myth. One fiction snowballs attracting other, "auxiliary" inventions. In particular, they try to make use of the ignorance of many people in the West about the true meaning and nature of military equilibrium.

Equilibrium is a very complex strategic equation with historically complicated elements determined by different geographical situations, particular features of scientific and technical development, different structures of armed forces and armaments and so forth. In the general balance, one side's advantages are weighed against the other side's.

In comparing the strategic arms of the USSR and the United States, Western propaganda seizes on individual elements in the equation and isolates them from the others, distorting the general picture. Thus, in particular, the misinformation workers highlight the question of Soviet ground-based missile forces. At the same time they keep quiet about the qualitative buildup in the combat might of American ICBM's, sea-based nuclear forces and strategic bombers.

That is precisely how they highlighted the question of the USSR's "tank superiority," although competent observers are well aware that Atlanticist strategists have long been placing the emphasis on other forms of combat hardware which, according to their own calculations, replace tanks. The NATO countries have considerably more antitank facilities. A Pentagon report to Congress in 1974 stated in black and white: "We do not consider it necessary to have an equal number of tanks with the Soviet Union." However, intimidation with the Soviet "tank superiority" has helped strengthen the buildup in NATO's arsenal.

A great fuss was made about the Soviet medium-range missiles known by the Western classification as SS-20s. There are no grounds for such a ballyhoo. An approximate equality has grown up on our continent between NATO's and the USSR's medium-range nuclear facilities--about 1,000 delivery vehicles on each side. In the event of the deployment of about 600 new American cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe, NATO would obtain a superiority of more than 50 percent in delivery vehicles. They try to cover this intention of wrecking the existing parity with stories about NATO's "laggardness," although there is no such thing.

People in the West often expatiate on the Soviet superiority in the overall numerical strength of the armed forces. In fact this is even slightly greater in NATO countries than in the Warsaw Pact states.

In central Europe, for instance, the NATO countries have 991,000 men, while the Warsaw Pact states have 979,000. At the same time it is planned to increase the numerical strength of the U.S. Armed Forces by nearly a quarter of a million men by 1986.

The anti-Soviet slanderers give themselves away when, bemoaning the loss of imperialism's military superiority, they call for the restoration of its former "position of superiority."

The latest Pentagon doctrines, the creation of new first-strike weapons systems such as MX missiles, cruise missiles and strategic bombers and so forth are aimed at implementing this desire. "The ballyhoo about the Soviet buildup of military forces," California researcher (S. Gerrett) notes, "reflects the desire to restore the concept of U.S. strategic superiority."

We are looking at an attempt to use anti-Soviet fabrications as a cover for the real imperialist threat to peace and the peoples' security.

"Not trying to wreck the existing equilibrium, not unleashing a new, still more costly and dangerous round in the arms race--that would be a manifestation of real statesmanship." Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress. "And to this end it has surely long been time to oust from serious policies the threadbare bugaboo of the 'Soviet threat.'"

SCHMIDT, SPADOLINI DISCUSS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD122304 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Sep, TASS--The talks between FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt staying here on a two-day visit and Chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers Giovanni Spadolini ended here today.

A wide range of problems was discussed during the talks, including such problems as the attitude of the governments of the two countries to NATO's plans of deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the decision of the Washington administration to start the full-scale production of neutron weapons and the question of working out a joint stand with regard to the United States' financial policy.

At a press-conference here the heads of the governments of both countries said that they have arrived at an almost identical evaluation of the international situation as a result of the talks.

Answering questions from newsmen about the United States' decision to start the production of neutron weapons, Helmut Schmidt said, specificially: "If the United States had consulted us in advance, Bonn and Rome would, undoubtedly, have recommended it not to take this decision at this moment."

The head of the Italian Government express complete agreement with this viewpoint.

The leaders of the governments of the FRG and Italy do not preclude the possibility of the United States' trying to deploy neutron weapons on the territory of West European countries.

Helmut Schmidt and Giovanni Spadolini declared for an early opening of the talks on medium-range missiles.

It was stressed at the press conference that during the meeting between Helmut Schmidt and Giovanni Spadolini much attention was paid to the economic problems. The United States' financial policy has been sharply criticized. Helmut Schmidt said that this policy promotes the growth of inflation and unemployment in West European countries.

CREATION OF MEDITERRANEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE URGED

PM101123 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Kirill Basmanov "International Review": "A Guarantee of Peace for the Mediterranean"]

[Text] U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman recently used the platform of the National Press Club in Washington to announce the American administration's determination to achieve "incontestable superiority on the seas and oceans." This, he said, is to ensure for the United States "guaranteed access to vitally important areas of the world." To achieve this goal will require a total U.S. effort and at the very least an annual 7-percent increase in the military budget, Lehman explained. The secretary also boasted that the "buildup of America's might" was running "ahead of schedule."

Lets see what lies behind the secretary's claims. The Mediterranean has long been an area where Washington is making militarist efforts and a region where international tension is increasing markedly because of the U.S. imperial ambitions. The geopoliticians and strategists of the new cold war are seeking to mount a broad military and diplomatic offensive there. You do not have to look far for illustrations of the dangerous increase in militarist activity by the United States and the NATO bloc. Greece's return to the North Atlantic bloc's military organization, the large deliveries of American weapons to Turkey, Egypt and Israel (to the latter even after the bandit attacks on Iraq and Lebanon), the Italian Government's decision on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the island of Sicily, the intensifying pressure on Spain with the aim of bringing it into the Western military-political bloc as soon as possible, the refitting of old military bases and the creation of new ones in the countries of southern Europe and the Near East are evidence of a policy aimed at undermining peace and good neighborliness in the Mediterranean and adjoining regions. To this should be added the fact that many American "forward-based" weapons have long been concentrated there: missile submarines, and nuclear-armed aircraft on board carriers and at bases.

American imperialism's main aggressive force in the region--the U.S. 6th Fleet--is in the Mediterranean. Washington's decision to produce neutron weapons has lent a sinister significance to the fact that Lance missile launchers and 8-inch howitzers, which can easily be adapted to fire neutron warheads and shells, are deployed in Italy and Turkey. These warheads, the British magazine NEW STATESMAN writes, are "hidden behind the fences of the many nuclear dumps, whose locations are kept secret." Neutron warheads could be in any of the dumps--from the Netherlands to Turkey, the magazine remarks.

An American "defensive arc," as it is called, extending from Pakistan and Israel in the east to Portugal and Spain in the west is being created. Under cover of talk of defense, the creators of the "arc" intend to extend the sphere of the Western military-political bloc far beyond the zone indicated in the text of the North Atlantic pact, to incorporate in that sphere vast areas of North Africa and the Near and Middle East and to create favorable conditions for unimpeded operations by the Rapid Deployment Force from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf. Bases in Israel, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal are the chain the transatlantic militarists would like to clap on the region's peoples.

Not the least important task of the Camp David collusion was to legalize the American armed contingents in the Near East and the eastern Mediterranean. This idea is now being fleshed out in the shape of the "multinational peacekeeping forces" in the Sinai Peninsula, where the United States is obtaining new strongpoints. According to press reports, the Egyptian military machine is being adapted to implementing American militarist schemes, and since his recent visit to Washington, As-Sadat has been claiming the "military responsibility" for "defending" other countries in the region and recalling his readiness to join the NATO bloc.

The most militarist Israeli circles are beginning to openly propagandize the "inevitability" of the Near East being transformed into a zone with nuclear weapons. Such a conclusion is reached, for instance, in a report prepared recently by the Tel Aviv University Center for Strategic Studies. Its authors call on the population of Near Eastern and Mediterranean countries to "learn to live with the nuclear threat" and to "get used to living in a crowd where everyone has his own atom bomb." Clearly, under those conditions American figures' talk of creating a "zone free from nuclear weapons" in the Near East smacks strongly of hypocrisy.

Nor is the American military ignoring Cyprus. According to the Cairo weekly SABAH AL-KHAYR, the United States is ha ing plans to turn the island into a forward strongpoint for the Rapid Deployment For . Disregarding the desire for peace and detente clearly expressed by Cyprus' peopl and government, the Pentagon strategists would like to get Britain to agree to not only American but also Israeli troop subunits using the British bases in that country. A Lebanese weekly also writes that, according to some reports, the Reagan administration is trying to persuade Turkey to give the United States military bases on the area of Cyprus controlled by the Turkish community.

Though the talks on extending the lease of the American military bases on Greek territory have been broken off for the period of the parliamentary elections to be held in the country in October, the United States continues to enjoy unhindered and uncontrolled use of those bases. Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet recently called in Phaleron Bay, near Piraeus, for "the replacement of stores and leave." This was immediately after the recent maneuvers by U.S. ships in the Gulf of Sidra. It is scarcely necessary in this article to go into the details of the provocative incident perpetrated by aircraft from the 6th Fleet off the coast of Libya, which the international public rightly regarded as a piratical action. What is more important are the political implications of this adventure: First, it was clearly coordinated with the American allies--As-Sadat's troops were also holding exercises along the Libyan border at the time; and, second, it is noteworthy that on this occasion the American fire-eaters did not confine themselves to concentrating a fleet and aircraft in regions proclaimed to be a "zone of vital interests" of the United States, but showed their "muscle"--openly using force. It is not for nothing that this provocation has been likened to "trying to light a fire next to a warehouse full of dynamite."

A little while ago the American magazine NEWSWEEK reported secret talks between Portugal and NATO on the question of creating a new base on the small island of Porto Santo near Madeira. Along with another base--Lajes in the Azores--this is to serve as a transshipment point for the movement of American troops and hardware to world "hotspots." The Pentagon is also trying to get its hands on the airbase in Beja, planning to turn it into a support point for aircraft from the 6th Fleet. A few months ago it was learned that the United States intended to seek the right to base in Portuguese ports American aircraft carriers and submarines carrying nuclear weapons. At a press conference Portugal's defense minister admitted that, "if the interests of the West (for which read the United States) so require, Portugal will be unable to refuse to allow nuclear weapons to be stationed on its territory."

Washington's global geopolitical manipulations and aspirations to the role of "world policeman" in the Mediterranean are prompting protests from the peoples. Broad strata of the public and progressive political parties and organizations in the Mediterranean and Near East countries are resolutely in favor of ensuring peace, security and good-neighborly relations among states and preventing the Mediterranean from being turned into the springboard for unleashing another war.

People of good will have greeted with tremendous interest the proposals by the USSR and the other socialist countries for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and equitable cooperation.

As L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the Kremlin in honor of C. Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party, these purposes could be served by reaching agreements on the following issues: the extension to the region of confidence-building measures in the military sphere, which have already proved their worth in international practice; the coordinated reduction of armed forces there; the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of ships carrying nuclear weapons; renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of nonnuclear Mediterranean countries; the adoption by the nuclear powers of a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country that does not allow such weapons to be deployed on its territory.

The movement in favor of turning the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone is gathering strength. This is one of the most urgent issues now. That is why the Mediterranean countries' peoples have greeted with great interest the joint proposal by the USSR and Bulgaria for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, realizing that this move would facilitate the implementation of a similar plan in the Mediterranean. It is clear that the establishment of such a nuclear-free zone would be a constructive contribution to strengthening peace in our world.

U.S. ANTIWAR CAMPAIGNERS END 2-WEEK USSR VISIT

PM111136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Eliminating the Threat of War"]

[Text] A delegation from the U.S. "draft for reallocating military expenditure for peaceful purposes" ["Proyekt za Pereraspredeleniye Voyennykh Raskhodov na Mirnyye Tseli"] organization has spent 2 weeks in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. The delegation included representatives of public organizations and activists in the antiwar movement. In addition to Moscow the guests visited Leningrad, Tbilisi and Tashkent.

On 31 August, during a meeting at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the delegation members noted that understanding is growing in the United States of the fact that the most important task facing mankind is the preservation of peace. The guests said that peace-loving forces in the United States are struggling increasingly actively against the escalation of the arms race by the U.S. administration and condemn President R. Reagan's decision on the production of neutron weapons.

We were greatly impressed by our meetings with Soviet people, delegation head (D. McFadden) told a TASS correspondent. During our talks at enterprises and in private homes we were convinced that the Soviet people seek the reduction of international tension, lasting peace on earth and the consolidation of friendship with all peoples, including the U.S. people. We will make all this known when we return to the United States. The delegation members are convinced that such contacts must be expanded.

We oppose President R. Reagan's decision to begin production of the neutron bomb, (D. McFadden) said, and we are struggling against its implementation. After all, it would mean a dangerous new twist in the arms race. With every passing day an increasing number of Americans representing various strata of the population are joining the movement of resistance to the U.S. administration's dangerous policy.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD131846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 13 Sep 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin; further identification not given]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade listeners. This week Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had meetings with Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Le Duan, Pen Sovan Visits

These meetings may be regarded to some extent as a continuation of the Crimean meetings, at which there was a very intensive and very constructive exchange of opinions on topical problems of cooperation between the socialist states and on the coordination of their foreign policy activities. It was just such an exchange of information that took place on this occasion. In this respect we were, of course, pleased to learn that despite their very complex development conditions--conditions determined by the many years of war against the Japanese invaders, the French colonialists and American imperialists and which have become more profound as a result of Beijing's aggression in February 1979--the Vietnamese comrades are nevertheless achieving growth in the country's economic potential and a strengthening of the socialist foundations of society. In this connection, of course, a very great role in the development of the SRV is played by cooperation with the socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union. As you are aware, agreement has now been reached on the joint construction of about 40 particularly important national economic projects for the coming 5-year period.

[Shishlin] I think that when we speak of the visits to our country by Le Duan and Pen Sovan and the talks that Leonid Ilich had with the Vietnamese leader and the leader of the new Kampuchea, attention is certainly drawn to the content and results of these talks also because of the fact that the area of Southeast Asia is in itself one of the most troubled parts of the world. Indeed, when one considers both the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the dinner given in honor of Comrade Le Duan and the pithy communiques issued on the results of the talks one can see that the Soviet Union and also Socialist Vietnam and the Peoples's Republic of Kampuchea are striving to ensure that Southeast Asia finally acquires tranquillity and the peoples of this area acquire the possibility to concentrate their efforts on peaceful creative goals. Completely specific ways to achieve this are outlined--namely, a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries, the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and the development of extensive links between the socialist countries and other states of Asia, not only among the countries of Indochina but also with other peace-loving countries of Asia.

I view as highly significant the consideration which is expressed in the final communique on the meeting with Comrade Le Duan that it would be a gain for peace if Japan were to join in constructive efforts directed at strengthening the foundations of lasting peace. Unfortunately, as you know, Japan is often guilty of policies with quite the opposite characteristics.

[Levin] Indeed, just the other day there was a visit to Hokkaido by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, which was to demonstrate the Japanese Government's position with regard to the so-called northern territories, as they are called in Japan--in effect the Japanese Government's position with regard to four islands in the south Kuriles chain which belong to the Soviet Union. The very authoritative Japanese paper ASAHI, commenting on this visit by Suzuki, wrote that some were pinning hopes on it. Others were feeling embarassment and yet others were expressing anxiety. Of course, it is quite clear which people are pinning hopes on the visit.

It is those people who cherish hopes of a revision of the borders which came about as a result of World War II. For revanchist circles certain hopes are opened up in this regard. But when ASAHI began to analyze the views of the people of Hokkaido it reached the conclusion that they are concerned and that in particular the fishermen of Nemuro are greatly alarmed at this course of the Japanese Government.

When we speak of Asia, we always note the very positive role which is played by India. Indeed, Indian policy is a stabilizing and very important factor. Take yet again the events of the last few days--the visit to Delhi by DRA Foreign Minister Dost and the visit by President Ratsiraka of Madagascar.

[Kobysh] I must say that, above all in the United States, and not only there, the visit to India by Dost in particular evoked a very negative reaction indeed, as is the case generally with many actions now being undertaken by the Indian Government. The question arises as to why should India, a great power, not be able to pursue and independent course, being a peace-loving country which is concerned for its security and not at all inclined to dance to somebody else's tune. This question remains unanswered. Certain people are still accustomed to look upon India as a state of third-rate importance and every manifestation of India's independence and its own separate approach have aroused in Western capitals, and particularly in Washington, a very negative reaction which at times is stormy and even unseemly.

[Shishlin] I would like to return to the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's talks with Le Duan and Pen Sovan. It seems to me that the attention which is paid to Southeast Asia in Soviet foreign policy is part of the general attention and general efforts which are being devoted to overcoming the existing crisis situation. Indeed, in this respect it is, of course, of great value that the efforts of the socialist countries, the Soviet Union and the countries of Indochina often considerably resemble efforts running parallel to the efforts of India and other peace-loving Asian states.

[Levin] Precisely at the present time Vietnam has addressed yet another proposal to China to resume talks and to return to these problems. The response from China has again been negative. At the same time I have before me here an article from the Chinese paper REMIN RIBAO which was published on 10 September and which speaks of how the United States is strengthening its strategic position in Southeast Asia. It strives to justify American policy, saying that the Americans are doing very well to step up their military presence and, turning facts upside down, even attempts to claim that this is a stabilizing factor. In actual fact it is precisely the policy of the United States and the policy of Beijing which are a factor destabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia. It is indeed this policy which is determining those ill winds, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put it, which are blowing over Southeast Asia. Indeed, the American policy of stepping up tension and destabilizing the situation has been manifested very distinctly in recent days in southern Africa, too.

Events in Southern Africa

[Kobysh] You know, something extraordinary has happened in southern Africa. The very fact that one state has permitted itself to invade another independent state, using all the power of its armed forces--and in this regard one needs to bear in mind the fact that use has also been made of people who are passed off as mercenaries, namely Americans, Britons, Belgians, Frenchmen and Germans, a varied riffraff but altogether soldiers of a quite definite type--this very fact is scandalous. This is international banditry. However, it is interesting that the United States and Washington, for example, who were forced to undertake some sort of cosmetic measures of condemnation and disapproval of this action, in general did everything they could to support it. Moreover, there have been reports that, in organizing this aggression, the leaders of the Republic of South African secured Washington's blessing. It is known, too, that Washington used every means--political, diplomatic and even military--in extending full support to this action.

All this puts one on guard. It seems to me that this is not just an episode but a very serious international event of great significance and with far-reaching consequences. More than that, I would say that this may be just the beginning of events to come.

[Levin] This is also shown by the incursion of South African troops into Zambia.

[Kobysh] I am basing what I say on the fact that for instance Reagan, the present U.S. President, said quite openly and frankly even during the election campaign that we shall not hand Africa over to the Bolsheviks. By Bolsheviks he naturally meant African peoples themselves who want to be their own masters. He meant that the United States will hold in check the changes which are brewing in Africa, which are inevitable there, with all its military might. We now see that this program, outlined by Reagan, the U.S. presidential candidate, as he then was, is now being implemented by the White House as Washington's clearly defined line. It is well known that southern Africa is of particular significance both for the United States and for other Western countries as a source of raw materials, as a territory with a special strategic status. As a matter of fact, in Washington no secret is made of the fact that they are prepared to opt for the unleashing of a major war in southern Africa. What has just occurred should alert the whole of international public opinion.

[Levin] By all accounts, the situation is now shaping as follows: While actively backing South Africa in this aggression, the United States has simultaneously been stiring up its placemen from the so-called UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the organization led by Savimbi. One of the first items of legislation which Reagan got through Congress was the go-ahead for aid to the splitters, the traitors of his organization. It was altogether an unprecedented occurrence. The United States adopted at state level an overt course toward supporting people struggling against a legitimate government and relying on imperialist support.

All in all, the picture which is emerging is this: By all accounts, South Africa--although, admittedly, they officially say that they do not have such plans, but these plans exist and Britain's OBSERVER, for instance writes about this--intends to set up a puppet state in southern Angola with Savimbi in charge. At the same time, however, the South African aggression against Angola is also a challenge to the world community, as you quite rightly said, Vitaliy Ivanovich.

The question now is whether the well-known Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibia, adopted back in September 1978, will finally be implemented. I would remind you of what it boils down to: The Security Council reaffirmed the need to implement the UN resolution on the withdrawal from Namibian territory of the colonial administration and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia, through UN mediation. Moreover, the Security Council was proceeding from recognition of SWAPO--the South-West African People's Organization--as the sole genuine representative of the people of Namibia. The South African authorities are now attempting to establish a puppet government there, to install their placemen in power in Namibia, and the United States is actively supporting them in this. But there is another aspect to this story, a very notable aspect. Just look--when voting was taking place in the Security Council on the resolution condemning South African aggression and calling for the adoption of definite measures against South Africa, only the United States voted against it.

[Kobysh] Yes, I would say that in the history of the proceedings of the Security Council a self-exposure of this kind has perhaps never before been so clearly recorded. The United States emerged actually not as an accessory to the South African aggression but as a participant, a party which has a vital interest in ensuring that the aggressor should not only not suffer, but that it should attain its goals. This quite disgraceful position, this quite disgraceful U.S. veto in the Security Council, has shown the countries of Africa itself, above all, and all developing countries who stands on which side of the barricade.

[Levin] This position of the United States--and this is very interesting--has even put a whole range of Western powers on their guard.

[Shishlin] As far as economic interests of these capitalist states of Europe are concerned, these economic interests prompt them to be in complete sympathy with the South African actions.

It has to be admitted that the transnational corporations have of course actively insinuated themselves into southern Africa. They do not intend to quit southern Africa. The issue will be resolved by a struggle.

But in their broad political ramifications, these events in southern Africa naturally frighen the Europeans because this is another link in the chain of very complicated increasingly tightening knots in international relations which are very difficult indeed to untie and which cast a deep shadow over international relations as a whole, hindering the process of smoothing them out.

[Kobysh] In general, no steps are being taken to solve the problem. On the contrary, more and more dynamite is being planted and if this problem is ever solved, this policy is leading to it being solved only with the help of forcible actions, only with the help of an explosion which is generally viewed with great alarm in serious diplomatic and political circles of West European countries. Unfortunately, one should be hard put to talk about such circles in America. They appear to be keeping in the background.

[Levin] At the same time there already exists a specific precendent. The Americans have taken upon themselves the initiative of solving the Near East problem autocratically. At Camp David they tied a knot which is being pulled tighter and tighter and the prospects for resolving it also look extremely dubious.

Near East Situation

[Kobysh] Actually, when I said that they are driving themselves into a corner in southern Africa, that they are making problems for themselves, I did have the Near East situation in mind as an analogy. Let us recall what happened when they signed the Camp David accord, how much champagne was drunk, how many bravura pieces were played by the orchestras on the White House lawn and other places. Well, 2 years have passed and we can see now that they have not only come to a dead end, but they have come to a dramatic dead end. All the contradictions have been aggravated to the extreme. I can now list the three main sides, so to speak, which were involved. Well, the United States and, partly, its allies, and also Israel and Egypt, which was an accomplice of the Americans' game and generally assumed the role of traitor. Each of the three sides is now experiencing difficulties which did not exist before this collusion: The difficulties have increased. There is now a more or less total realization in the United States of the fact that Camp David has foundered and that no way out of the situation can be seen. In Israel the situation is dramatic. It can now be seen there that the entire stake on a military solution, all their entreaties to the Americans to help, so to speak, to solve all these problems with arms, by bringing in As-Sadat as a collaborator, are not producing results. As for As-Sadat's line, what is currently happening in Egypt is exceedingly indicative: Egypt is being rocked by storms which are striking horror among leading U.S. politicians and even among leading politicans in certain West European countries. Some are now saying that the scenario forming in Cairo has already occurred in Iran.

[Levin] In recent days As-Sadat has arrested thousands of opponents of his regime. Admittedly, he is trying to pass this off as a struggle against strife among the religious denominations. These arrests are clear evidence of the growth in the internal opposition. It is precisely against the background of the failure of Camp David that this opposition has become more active--against the background of As-Sadat's unsuccessful attempts both to solve the Near East problem on his own by doing a deal with the Americans and the Israelis and to solve economic problems, which has not worked either.

[Kobysh] These arrests are in fact mass arrests. In recent days as many as 1,000, 2,000 or even 5,000 people have been arrested there every day. These arrests affect, so to speak, not just outright opponents of As-Sadat's policy. All progressive people are being arrested. They are arresting anybody who tries to think sensibly, who wants to see Egypt become a full and equal member of this complex community, living in peace, in developing conditions of cooperation. All of them are being arrested.

[Levin] Incidentally, they are also arresting the closest associates of the late President an-Nasir, in particular the editor of the newspaper AL-AHRAM.

[Kobysh] Yes, hence the analogy with what happened in Iran. I would like to continue this analogy by referring to other situations which are now apparent in this unsettled region. In this connection I would like to say a few words about the much-discussed and agonizing transaction involving the sale of U.S. intelligence-gathering planes equipped with the very complex AWACS electronic systems to Saudi Arabia. In itself this business seems to be fairly simple. The United States was to sell Saudi Arabia these aircraft in order to strengthen the security of that country, which is rich in oil and therefore dollars. This worries Israel because Saudi Arabia is an Arab country and these aircraft could potentially, so to speak, be used by other Arab countries. The United States, which cooperates with both Saudi Arabia and Israel, found itself in a difficult situation.

This is all the outward side of the matter, although this also looks fairly dramatic. The crux of the matter lies elsewhere. The United States has now got so deeply involved in its cooperation with Israel that it is now losing ground in the Arab world, even with the most conservative regimes. Now that they are trying to strengthen these regimes with arms, they are tormented by the nightmare of a repetition of the Iranian events.

So, you see, everything here is more complicated than it might appear at first glance. Everything has been drawn into a very tight and complicated knot and one cannot see how they will unravel it.

[Shishlin] In general this shows that the only way to settle this Near East crisis is through the collective endeavor by all the interested states, on the basis of overcoming the consequences of Israeli aggression. There is simply no other way.

[Kobysh] I would say that Washington's course, which has been so clearly and distinctly expressed in the activities of the present administration, is particularly manifest in the Near East. But it has now become a global and universal course. I would permit myself to say that this is, you know, a course based on international terrorism. It was this administration which first started talking about international terrorism. But this has led to a state of affairs where the whole world is now beginning to regard U.S. policy as a policy of international terrorism, banditism and the imposition of military force to resolve problems which should be calmly discussed by the various parties involved.

U.S. Budget Cuts

[Shishlin] You know, it seems to me that there is some anxiety, if not within the U.S. administration itself--though perhaps there too--then in its entourage. Although this has not been sharply or clearly expressed, Washington has in my view been striving to create the impression, during the last few days at least, that it is prepared to show some reciprocity, some restraint. But it is true that none of this reciprocity and restraint has got any further than words at the moment. The U.S. actions continue to be as you have described them. But I would say that these words, although they are no substitute for action, are nevertheless a symptom of some thought, some critical reflection. Clearly, only the future will show whether this will result in conclusions of a practical nature, all the more so as the near future will bring a meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State Haig. The UN General Assembly session will soon open and that is where this meeting will take place.

[Levin] It is probably reality which is obliging even the U.S. leaders to pause for thought. For example, the members of the congressional committee which studies budget matters came to the firm conclusion that in spite of all the attempts of the present administration to reduce the budget deficit, in spite of the fact that budget spending was cut by $35.2 billion, it will still have to be cut by another $10-15 billion. Budget spending will still have to be cut. Even so, the deficit will remain. Experience shows that the cuts are made at the expense of the working people, by reducing social programs. They will have to be cut again. Can the administration allow itself to shift the entire burden of this expenditure onto the working people once again? Very complex questions arise here. These are questions which show that realities cannot be ignored.

[Kobysh] Yes, this naturally draws attention to the situation which has now developed within the U.S. administration. Reports say that within the administration there is now a quarrel, discord, over the question of a short-term reduction in the military budget. No doubt this involves an element of deliberate speculation, in order to deceive, first and foremost, U.S. public opinion itself, the U.S. working class and the working people who have been deprived of many of the gains which they have won over decades of struggle. They want to show that things are so difficult for the administration that it is even having to cut military spending.

But there is also an objective angle to this which Nikolay Vladimirovich has already discussed. They started off at a very fast pace but now it seems that they are beginning to flag, as they say in sports. They cannot make ends meet. It is not working out. With the passage of time they are having to make very many reassessments.

Of course, in these circumstances the consistent policy, the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is winning more and more sympathy. It does indeed open up a real prospect of peaceful development for all mankind, a prospect to which there is no sensible alternative. The words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the dinner in Honr of Le Duan and the other Vietnamese comrades to the effect that our common creed in foreign policy is peace, peace for all, a reliable, just and inviolable peace, are encountering the broadest possible response. This growing support for the Soviet peace initiatives clearly shows that broad areas of public opinion realize the danger of the adventurist, militarist course being steered by the Washington administration and see the threat posed by the implementation of this course.

[Kobysh] I think that in concluding this program we can say with a certain amount of optimism that the peoples now have every real opportunity to halt the world's slide toward war.

[Levin] At this point we conclude our program. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrades. All the best.

UN DEBATE ON NAMIBIA, S. AFRICAN ACTION EXAMINED

LD122346 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[TASS observer Vladimir Matyash: "Freedom to People of Namibia"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep, TASS--The general political debate has concluded at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly discussing the problem of Namibia. Full-fledged representatives of more than 100 countries participated in the debate. It was stressed in their speeches that the South African racist regime, acting contrary to the United Nations Charter and numerous United Nations decisions, brazenly ingnoring the demands of the overwhelming majority of states continues with the backing of the aggressive circles of the United States and other NATO countries the policy of brutal reprisals and mass terror in that occupied territory. The Pretoria racists hold illegally the Namibian people in colonial bondage and are using Namibia's territory for incessant acts of armed aggression against neighbouring African countries.

It is characteristic that shortly before the convocation of the United Nations special session, the South African apartheid regime made a new defiance to the world community by invading the People's Republic of Angola. Washington vetoed the resolution of the non-aligned countries that condemned the treacherous actions of South Africa that caused considerable loss of life and devastation. This dangerous playing with fire represents a serious threat to international peace and security.

For nearly three decades the problem of Namibia's liberation has been in the spotlight of attention of the world community. That long-suffering African country is still being trampled underfoot by the racist occupiers who recieve all-round political, diplomatic, economic and military backing and assistance from the NATO bloc.

It is perfectly clear that if it were not for that backing, the Republic of South Africa would not dare to stage another military venture against the sovereign African state, People's Angola, would be unable to preserve the colonial and racist orders in Namibia. [sentence as received] What is more, when the Reagan administration came into office, the apartheid regime has been proclaimed the United States' "friend" and the new stage of the intensive military rapprochement between the United States and the Republic of South Africa set in. The influential British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES wrote the other day that the Reagan administration is not in the least concerned over the fact that the international public is embarrassed by the rapprochement between the United States and the Republic of South Africa. It writes: Washington stated for appearances' sake that it wishes the Namibian problem to be settled in a peaceful way. But the United States' allies got the impression that the U.S. administration on purpose delays the solution of that problem.

The newspaper writes that the relations between the Reagan administration and Pretoria are now closer than they ever were. The Republic of South Africa is regarded in Washington as an important bridgehead of the Western world. Many right-wing Republicans in Washington even say that the Republic of South Africa should be admitted into NATO.

As is known, the Namibian people is waging the armed national-liberation struggle against the racists and their Western patrons. In the lead of this just struggle is South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) that has been recognized by the United Nations as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people.

It is a duty of the international community to ensure genuine independence of the Namibian people.

As to the Soviet Union, it fully supports the courageous struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence. The day is not far off when that struggle will be crowned with victory.

DELEGATES TO PARIS UN CONFERENCE HIT IMPERIALISM

LD111112 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep, TASS--Correspondent Robert Serebrennikov reports:

The social and economic situation in the developing countries, especially the least developed of them, continues to deteriorate, Mai Van So, the leader of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said here on Thursday at the UN conference on the least developed countries. The emergency action program for 1979-1981 was not carried out, he said. The economic and monetary crisis and chronic inflation in the capitalist world had a disastrous effect on the developing countries, especially the least developed ones, over the last decade, he said.

Poverty, backwardness, illiteracy and disease were the legacy left by imperialist rule and colonial exploitation, the leader of the SRV delegation went on. At present neo-colonialism and transnational corporations are intensifying this exploitation, though in a more veiled form, and are trying to make the least developed countries bear the consequences of the crisis.

Peace, security and stability were the main conditions for economic development and construction, but the imperialist and reactionary forces today were trying to increase tension in the world, to return to the cold war and to spur on the arms race.

On behalf of the government and people of the SRV Mai Van Bo expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries for their important and effective assistance to Vietnam during a difficult period when the imperialist and reactionary forces imposed an economic blockade and withdrew assistance.

It was this valuable fraternal assistance that helped Vietnam overcome the difficulties and laid the groundwork for its economic development.

The world economic crisis adds to the difficulties of the developing countries, Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of trade of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, said at the press conference.

He strongly criticised the continued plunder of the developing countries by industrialized Western states, which do so under the pretext of international division of labour, and turn them into agrarian-raw material adjuncts and markets for their goods.

The Algerian minister called for the establishment of a new international economic order and stressed the importance of international cooperation for his country.

Paktiaval, the leader of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said that his country fully supports the aims of "the new extensive action program for the eighties in favour of the least developed countries."

The April Revolution, he said, has made the people of Afghanistan the master of its destiny. All the Afghan people support the positive changes resulting from the revolution and the government which proclaimed the aim of building a society of freedom, justice, brotherhood, equality and democracy. The Afghan delegate denounced acts of aggression and other forms of interference by the imperialists, hegemonists and reactionaries against the people of Afghanistan who are building a new life. He criticised the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank which have withdrawn aid to Afghanistan and thus blocked vital projects for building water-supply and irrigation systems.

Economic and financial aid from the fraternal countries, chiefly the Soviet Union, is an important support to our efforts to carry out development projects in Afghanistan, Paktiaval stressed. Relaxation of international tensions and reduction of arms spending are the most effective ways to end the arms race and to advance toward disarmament. The funds thus released could be used for improving social and economic conditions in the developing countries.

Afghanistan, he said in conclusion, is against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. It stands for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for the development of cooperation and goodneighbourly relations with all countries on the basis of equality, non-interference, mutual respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of every nation to self-determination.

Nikolay Reshetnyak, the leader of the Ukrainian delegation, expressed readiness to take an active part in working out, within the UN framework, progressive measures for practical implementation of "the extensive new action program for the eighties in favour of the least developed countries." Realistic steps towards disarmament, a general improvement of the political climate and consolidation of peace and international security could help obtain considerable additional resources for overcoming the backwardness of the least developed countries.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will continue, within the framework of the Soviet Union's bilateral cooperation with the least developed countries, to help build up independent economies in the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and in Latin America, the Ukrainian delegate said.

RESULTS OF REAGAN-BEGIN TALKS EXAMINED

Yannikeyev Commentary

LD111438 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] In our weekly commentary Viktor Yannikeyev looks at the first meeting of President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin:

[Yannikeyev] Judging by the first reports from Washington, the talks are going smoothly. Some newsmen and diplomats were afraid that there might be hard feelings between the two sides because of Israel's piratic raids on the Iraqi nuclear center and the southern regions of Lebanon, and Washington's show of suspending deliveries of the F-16 planes. But in vain. Everything is going so smoothly one might think Begin was meeting with [word indistinct] and Jimmy Carter.

In the Middle East, however, there is no stop to the Israeli aggression. The latest banditry against the [word indistinct] in Lebanon is the (?bitter fruit) of the separatist Camp David deal. And even many American news analysts warn there is no way that America and Israel can put new life into the deal.

Strictly speaking, there is more talk and posing than real conviction that the Camp David agreement could bring about a truly comprehensive Middle East settlement. Israeli troops still occupy Arab land though the agreement was signed 3 years ago. And even if the Reagan administration lacks the proper political experience, it must understand that the Palestine problem is at the heart of the Middle East conflict. And unless that problem is solved there is little hope of peace in the region. If it doesn't there are many experienced American politicians who understand the Camp David (?process) is a dead end and could help the administration to grasp this fact. George Ball said outright that peace in the Middle East without the Palestinians is a mirage. The administration could also listen to some of the European countries, say France or Austria. They hold the same opinion.

American administrations forgive Israel all its sins with surprising ease despite the damage this does to America's image and the danger it poses of completely spoiling relations with the Arab world. This attitude makes Prime Minister Begin and his supporters very cocksure. They realize the power of the pro-Israel lobby in the State Department and Congress and see that America is bound hand and foot to their aggressive policies. Little wonder Begin left for his first meeting with President Reagan full of confidence and with head held high, as the Israeli press remarked.

The demands the Israeli prime minister brought to Washington also underscore the humiliating character of America's relations with Israel. Begin insists on an increase in military aid from nearly the $2 billion to $3 billion a year and demands the administration's approval in advance of any actions against Lebanon. According to the New York TIMES, Israel will also press for access to the findings of American spy satellites. Begin has likewise voiced the certainty, as he always does, that the United States would continue supplying the most sophisticated weapons.

The signs are these hopes have not fallen on barren ground. When President Reagan met the Israeli prime minister at the airport in Washington, he assured him the United States would give Israel the maximum aid. It is difficult to say what America expects in return. True, the administration hopes to gain a military foothold in the Middle East with the help of Israel and Egypt behind the screen of the Camp David agreement, but Begin and As-Sadat have earned such hatred among the more than 100 million Arabs that it remains a question whether these hopes would come to fruition.

Meanwhile ordinary Americans must be ready to shell out still more money to support Israel's aggression and the administration's bogged-down Middle East policy. The London TIMES reports that American taxpayers have paid $400 - 600 annually for every Israeli in the past few years. The current talks in Washington (?should) bring an increase in this outlay.

Military Cooperation

LD110726 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0641 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Sep (TASS)--Talks ended here on Thursday between Prime Minister Begin of Israel and President Reagan during which an agreement was reached on a sharp expansion of military-strategic "cooperation" between the two countries.

In their speeches after the final meeting, both Reagan and Begin stressed the anti-Soviet direction of the military alliance, which constitutes a direct threat to peace and security in the Near East, primarily for the Arab countries of the region.

Speaking later at a press conference, Begin explained that American-Israeli cooperation is directed both against the Soviet Union and those countries of the Near East region which refuse to follow in the wake of American-Israeli policy.

In turn, Secretary of State Haig, who held a special press conference on the results of the visit, explained that American-Israeli cooperation is fully in accord with the imperialist schemes of the United States in the oil-rich Near East region, where, in Haig's words, the United States has "vital interests." Haig reported that the two sides have decided to begin talks immediately, primarily at the defense minister level, concerning the practical aspects of expanding "strategic cooperation." Haig bluntly stressed that this is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and the progressive countries in the Near East region.

It is also intended to expand cooperation between the United States and Israel in the exchange of intelligence data on the Near East region, in particular data collected with the aid of U.S. spy satellites. Begin will have talks in this connection with Casey, the CIA director.

According to local observers, the overall result of Begin's visit to the United States is the achievement of understandings on the further strengthening of the American military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, and, as a result of this, a growth of the American military threat to the Arab countries.

TASS Comment

LD122016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1341 GMT 12 Sep 81

["Threat"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Washington, 12 Sep (TASS)--"The U.S.-Israeli talks have ended here. They culminated in a new threat to the cause of peace and security in the explosive region of the Near and Middle East. A result of these talks will be an intensification of the U.S. military presence in the region and the hardening of Israel's aggressive ambitions. Following the talks between U.S. President R. Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin, who agreed to sharply expand "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv, there was a meeting in the Pentagon between the defense ministers of the two countries who drew up a concrete plan of action by the sinister alliance.

Although no communique was issued on the outcome of their meeting, Begin told a press conference that Israel has offered the United States the use of its ports for operations by the U.S. Sixth Fleet, which is deployed in the Mediterranean. Tel Aviv also offered the United States two gigantic airfields which are now under construction in Israel's Negev Desert for use by the U.S. Air Force. Other Israeli proposals included the deployment of U.S. tanks on its territory and Israeli fighter cover for U.S. military transports carrying military personnel and cargo to the Near East.

A Pentagon spokesman disclosed that a U.S. technical group which will study the expansion of military cooperation between the two countries on the spot will leave for Israel on 20 September.

In accordance with an agreement reached between Reagan and Begin, the United States will commence "advance stockpiling" of U.S. military equipment and ammunition on Israeli territory. This equipment and ammunition is intended not only for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces" of the Pentagon, but also for stocking up the arsenals of the Israeli aggressor. It is also planned to hold U.S.-Israeli maneuvers in the Near and Middle East in order to practice "joint operations."

Prior to his departure from Washington, Begin held another meeting with U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. According to informed sources, they discussed the forthcoming tripartite talks on so-called "Palestinian autonomy" within the framework of the Camp David deal. According to the press, the U.S. side has basically given Israel carte blanche for these talks, which Tel Aviv intends to use to legalize its annexation of occupied Arab territories, including above all the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza strip.

Washington also gave the Israeli aggressors complete "absolution" for their criminal bombing and shelling of Beirut and areas of southern Lebanon during which thousands of civilians were killed. When Haig was asked at a press conference whether the United States had expressed dissatisfaction to Begin over the recent bombings, the secretary of state cynically declared: We regard these events as a thing of the past.

HAIG ACTIVITIES PROMPT TASS COMMENT

Talks With Saudi Prince

LD122330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1627 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Commentator Igor Myakishev: "Washington's Double Game"]

[Text] Moscow 12 Sep (TASS)--U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has arrived in Spain, where he had a meeting with Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. It comes shortly after the close of talks between U.S. President R. Reagan and Prime Minister M. Begin of Israel, as a result of which the two sides agreed to sharply expand the "strategic" relations between Washington and Tel Aviv.

Although the details of the plan are being kept secret for the time being, its anti-Arab thrust can be clearly discerned. It signifies Washington's participation in the further buildup of Israel's military potential, which is sowing death and destruction in the Near East and waging a war for the physical annihilation of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The "strategic" alliance of the Israeli aggressor and his accomplice--American imperialism --is another manifestation of the hardening of the present American administration's line toward the Arab countries within the framework of the intensification of the aggressiveness of its foreign-policy course as a whole.

It cannot be ruled out that the head of the U.S. foreign policy department will resort to a distortion of these real facts and will attempt to convince the Saudi side that what is involved is not by any means a strengthening of the Israeli militarist machine and a dangerous stepping-up of the American military presence in the troubled Near East region, but the repelling of some kind of "external threat" to the Arabs allegedly not deriving at all from Israel.

Official Washington is not averse to talking about a "well-balanced" American policy in this region. As an argument to illustrate such a policy, it cites possible deliveries to Arabia of aircraft fitted with the AWACS long-range radar warning and control system, and other military hardware. A noisy propaganda campaign has been mounted around this deal in the United States.

American officials have admitted that the United States is concerned here not so much with the defense of Saudi Arabis as with Washington's military needs. "What is involved," A. Haig has declared, "is an important strengthening of the United States' strategic positions in the Near East. This will strengthen our ability to control events and to defend oil resources which are of vital significance."

Indeed, together with the deliveries of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, fresh contingents of American servicemen will stream into Saudi Arabia to stay there "for many years." Moreover, the United States believes Saudi Arabia is so far behind Israel militarily that it will not opt to use the military hardware it is being supplied with against Israel. Thus, the forthcoming AWACS aircarft deal is merely part of the American administration's desire to widen the sphere of its military-political penetration in the Near East via the so-called "moderate" Arab regimes.

In openly encouraging Israel's aggressive actions against the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian Arabs, Washington is attempting to play a double game in the region. And this policy is doomed to inevitable failure.

Washington POST Interview

LD131350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1259 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (TASS)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in an interview to the Washington POST practically confirmed that the Reagan administration intends to implement its crude interference in the internal affairs of Poland by supporting the antisocialist forces in that country.

He extolled in every possible way the "political changes" in Poland expressing the "hope that progress which was achieved in the sense of attainment of an open society would crystalize itself even further." As is known, the Reagan administration sees this "open society" in Poland as according complete freedom of action to counterrevolutionary organizations of the social self-defense committee [KSS-KOR] type and other antisocialist groups who are trying to seize power in the country and eliminate all the gains of socialism. In other words, the secretary of state is practically encouraging these circles to further antigovernmental manifestations with the aim of further increasing the tension in Poland and worsening the crisis that it is going through.

Haig made it unequivocally plain that in their provacative activity the extremist circles of Solidarity in Poland can count on the support of the Reagan administration. We, he said, must give aid to Poland and are already doing so. The United States is "making the major contribution to these efforts".

The secretary of state touched upon the question of the situation in Iran as well, and in expressions which were offensive to the Iranian people talked about the "chaos" in that country. Without beating about the bush, he declared that the Reagan administration will "do everything possible to make its contribution so the final events in Iran will be compatible with Western values and orientations." In this way, he in essence confirmed that Washington intends to continue its interference in the affairs of that country in an attempt to return it to a course pursued by the Shah's regime, which was overthrown by the Iranian people.

The head of the American foreign policy department declared that he has always been in favor of the deployment of neutron weapons. Commenting on this statement, the Washington POST writes: "He claims that he played quite an important role as commander-in-chief of NATO's joint armed forces in Europe in the decision to proceed to develop the neutron bomb."

In its assessment of Haig's statements, the paper notes that the secretary of state comes across as "too much of a bully, excessively bellicose." All this is because "Haig is vehemently anticommunist," the Washington POST stressed.

Soviet Use of Chemical Weapons

LD131702 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 13 Sep (TASS)--As the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, on a brief visit in West Berlin, has come forward with a monstrous, slanderous statement that the Soviet Union and its allies "presumably, used chemical weapons" in South East Asia and Afghanistan. In so doing, according to news agencies, he referred to some "evidence" about alleged presence in South East Asia of poisonous substances which are not indigenous to the region.

Unfounded and false assertions by the U.S. secretary of state have given rise to bewilderment even among U.S. journalists. The UPI news agency, for example, described them as "the most startling passage" in Haig's speech. Really, in the entire history of international relations no state used chemical weapons so widely as the United States. From 1961 to 1969 U.S. Armed Forces in South Vietnam alone "treated" with toxic agents 13,000 square kilometres or 44 percent of all tracts of forest.

Two million people, of whom 3,500 died, fell victim to the most barbarous weapons used by the U.S. military. This applies not only to the past. Grenades with a "chemical filling", which bear the marking "made in the USA" are being supplied to anti-Afghan bands which use them against civilian population. U.S. made chemical air bombs are used against the patriots and civilian population by the Washington-supported Salvadorean junta.

At the same time in the United States itself further work is continued to improve and stockpile this inhuman means of warfare. Already now about 300,000 tons of poisonous substances of lethal action are kept at depots. In all, these include almost three million artillery shells, several thousands air bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines, and about 1,500 aerial spraying containers with a volume of 160 gallons of "VX" gas.

The construction of a new chemical plant is in full swing at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to produce the most dangerous, so-called binary chemical weapons in the shape of artillery ammunition, air bombs, clusters and chemical heads for missiles of various class and purpose. It is not fortuitous that the newspaper Washington POST emphasized in this connection that the U.S. Government's permission to build a new chemical plant and bring it into operation makes the unleashing of a chemical war still more probable than previously.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, aware of the entire danger of such a war and of responsibility to mankind for its ruinous consequences, wage a tireless struggle for the prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of all its stockpiles. The USSR was one of the first to sign the Geneva protocol of 1925 "on prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous and other such gases and bacteriological means," while the USA acceded to the protocol fifty years late, and with reservations.

In 1972 the Soviet Union on behalf of the socialist countries submitted to the committee on disarmament a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the destruction of its stock. In 1976 on the Soviet Union's initiative bilateral Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the prohibition of such weapons were started. So, the irresponsible statements by the high ranking representative of the U.S. Administration, who took it into his head to accuse the USSR of violating the Geneva protocol, fully distort facts, to put it mildly. The aim of "the most direct and defiant", as the UPI news agency put it, pronouncements by Haig is to divert the attention of the world public from the real threat which is being brought by the U.S. militarist policy as well as by the preparation, started by Washington, for a chemical war.

TASS COMMENTS ON REDUCED U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

LD131502 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (TASS)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to cut down by 13,000 million dollars the level of military expenditures for the 1982-1984 financial years as compared with the administration's tenative plan which envisaged their sharp increase. This was announced at a press conference by a White House spokesman.

Political observers, commenting on this trick of the administration, note the "cosmetic" character of the widely publicised "cuts" which are noted to have been taken exclusively for the purposes of diverting attention from big cuts in funds for social programmes, cuts planned on the plea of the need to reduce the deficit of the U.S. budget.

The newspaper New York TIMES writes that rhetoric during a debate on defence is deceptive, that newspapers' headlines say about cuts but in actual fact there will be no cuts. There will be only a decrease in the President-planned increases.

Really, the Reagan administration has increased military expenditure from 184,100 million dollars in the current financial year up to 226,300 million dollars in 1982. This time, out of this huge sum it has been offered to "save" a laughably meagre part -- 2,000 million dollars. In other words, the "cuts" taken into consideration, the increment in appropriations for the Pentagon within one year alone will amount to 40,000 million dollars. Similar inconsiderable "cuts" have been also offered for the subsequent two years during which the budget of the U.S. military establishment will grow by another several tens of billions of dollars and will amount, according to the new plan, to 282,000 million dollars in the 1984 financial year. It is not fortuitous that the White House spokesman stated that as a result of Reagan's decision the intention to annually increase military expenditure by seven per cent in real terms, i.e. with inflation taken into account, will not be practically affected.

As the spokesman specially emphasized, the cuts will in no way affect the plans for the creation of new types and systems of strategic weapons. The New York TIMES writes in this connection that, since priorities in the field of armanents are set by the President himself and the secretary of defence, the cuts will not affect altogether such programmes for building up strategic nuclear forces as, for example, the production of a new strategic bomber or "MX" missile.

OIL REPORTS AIM TO INTIMIDATE AMERICANS

LD111451 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

A report prepared by the Budget Committee of U.S. Congress as to what difficulties the United States would encounter if the Arab countries' oil embargo of 1973 is repeated in any form and the supply of oil sharply decreases has come to light in Washington. The conclusions of the report are the most pessimistic: The price of one barrel of oil in the United States would bounce up to 87 dollars. It would become colder in American homes and gasoline prices would rise and it would become much more difficult to increase national strategic oil reserves which are so important to the Pentagon.

This is not the first report of this kind. Recently the U.S. National Oil Council submitted a document to the secretary of energy, which states that the termination of the supply of oil from the Middle East would be fraught with the most lamentable consequences for the United States.

Both reports have one thing in common: Their compilers obviously try to intimidate the Americans and to set them against the Arab countries. This is being done with the aim of convincing public opinion of the need to increase the military presence in the Middle East and intensive preparations for staging military interference in the affairs of sovereign Arab countries and to justify the arms race and astronomical expenditures for military purposes. In principle none ever threatened the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf ar[illegible] The export of oil is vitally essential for the countries of the region. But the point is that they want and have an indisputable right to independently manage their natural resources. The imperialist monopolies which have become accustomed to uncontrolled plunder of the mineral wealth of the Middle East states do not want to tolerate that.

When the Arab countries, upholding their interests, imposed an oil embargo in 1973, the United States replied by expanding U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean area and launched a campaign of military threats and blackmail against the oil-producing countries. The U.S. ironclad fist in the region has assumed unprecedented proportions. Washington has spread its new nuclear strategy to the region. The Persian Gulf area is more and more frequently referred to across the ocean as a potential theatre of operations. Practical variants of operations to seize Arab oil are practiced on the Pentagon's mock battlefields.

The U.S. administration which faithfully serves big oil monopolies continues to drum up military hysteria which may result in a monstrous catastrophe for mankind.

SOVIET, U.S. SCIENTISTS END MEETING IN UZBEK SSR

GF121838 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Soviet-U.S. scientific society on current problems of (?Asia) has completed its work. During the meeting scientists from the Soviet Union and the United States exchanged views on the results of their scientific research. They deliberated matters related to the present situation on a number of countries in Asia and discussed the economic and social development of these countries. They also exchanged views on matters related to satisfying the needs of the peoples of the region.

Roger (Scalapino), head of the U.S. delegation and director of the Institute of East Asian Studies and professor of the University of California, told a Tashkent radio correspondent: It is important to note first that this meeting was held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. It has been established that we have differences of views on the various matters discussed. However, the meeting offered us an opportunity to understand each other's position. I must point out that working with our Soviet counterparts has been very useful for both me and my colleagues.

The Soviet delegation consisted of famous scientists.

PRC REJECTION OF SRV TALKS SHOWS HOSTILE INTENT

LD131152 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing has rejected Hanoi's latest proposal to resume talks on relations between the two countries, Vietnam and China. The commentary is by observer Vasiliy Kharkov of the Soviet news agency TASS. Here is what he writes:

The talks that began soon after the fiasco of China's aggression against Vietnam, in the spring of 1979, were unilaterally broken off by Beijing during the second round, back in March last year. Since then, the Vietnamese side has repeatedly come out with constructive initiatives aimed at resuming these talks. Vietnam, showing its goodwill and in a sincere desire to find a solution for outstanding issues by meeting at the negotiating table, suggested to China that the third round of talks be held before the end of 1980, but China, without any reason, spurned the initiative.

In June last year, the Vietnamese side again proposed the resumption of the talks but Beijing didn't even reply to Hanoi's note. At the end of August, Vietnam again proposed resuming talks in September or at least at the beginning of October. The Vietnamese note sent to the Chinese authorities emphasized that at a time when tension on the border between the two countries is intensifying and relations are--because of Beijing's position--growing worse, a speedy resumption of talks is highly essential. By rejecting this latest Vietnamese peace initiative, Beijing has shown that it intends to continue hostile actions against Vietnam and intensify still more the tension in relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, China's armed provocations on the border with Vietnam have acquired a systematic character and become bigger in scope and more dangerous. Groups of Chinese soldiers make incursions into Vietnamese territory and loot and plunder there. Chinese artillery and mortars are daily firing on Vietnam's border areas. Chinese vessels intrude into Vietnam's air expanses.

As a result, considerable material damage has been inflicted on Vietnam's northern provinces and there are many casualties among the civilian population. Beijing is also attempting, on a large scale, to send spy and sabotage groups into Vietnam and is waging an unbridled propaganda campaign against the Vietnamese, a campaign that has assumed the character of a virtual propaganda war against the people of Vietnam.

Vietnam has, together with Laos and Kampuchea, proposed signing with China bilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence. This would create the conditions for eliminating the current tension in the area. But Beijing, coordinating its actions with Washington, has rejected this proposal, too. On the contrary, Beijing has clearly been attempting lately to intensify its interference in the internal affairs of the states of Indochina, organize a political and economic boycott of those countries and push the members of ASEAN onto the road of confrontation with their neighbors in Indochina.

By rejecting Vietnam's constructive proposals, Beijing and Washington, which supports the Chinese position, are increasingly showing that they have perfidious designs, hostile to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

'OMINOUS ALLIANCE OF MAOISM, IMPERIALISM' SCORED

LD081540 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep, TASS--PARTY LIFE, [PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN] journal of the CPSU Central Committee, notes the rapid process of Beijing's rapprochement with imperialism, particularly in the military-political field.

From being imperialism's reserve, the article points out, Beijing "is today turning into its actual ally or as it is often called in Atlantic circles, into the '16th member of NATO'." This rapprochement has led to the ominous alliance of Maoism and imperialism.

The journal writes that "the fight against detente, against ending the arms race and against the Soviet peace programme became the main channel through which contacts were established most rapidly and Beijing's and NATO's political cooperation was set up." It is now clear that the new U.S. administration regards the Beijing leadership as a real ally in the fight against world socialism. It is a question of "the strategic line which the leaders of the most aggressive forces--U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonism--now seek to adhere to. This line means progress towards further militarisation of international life, towards an increase in the danger of military conflict on a global scale, a course towards knocking together a broad, anti-Soviet, anti-socialist front."

"The PRC's and the NATO countries' rapprochement in the military sphere," the journal goes on, "has an extremely negative effect on the international situation and makes the world unstable and dangerous. This can be proved by tracing a number of directions along which the negative influence of Beijing's and NATO's repprochement on international affairs manifests itself. One such direction is to whip up the arms race in the capitalist world and the PRC. The atmosphere of militarist preparations plays into the hands of Beijing, since in these conditions it hopes to get access to NATO arsenals more quickly. Another negative manifestation of Beijing's alliance with Washington is a more impudent interference by the USA, China, and NATO countries in the affairs of various peoples and states."

"The more quickly and the greater the number of people come to realise the depth of the danger which emanates from the rapprochement between the Maoists and imperialists, the more effective can be the struggle against the collusion which is fraught with severe consequences for peace and security. Washington and Beijing should be aware that their rapprochement on an anti-Soviet basis will be duly taken into account by the Soviet Union and by the countries of the socialist community. This challenge cannot be left unanswered," the journal PARTY LIFE writes in conclusion.

TSVETOV ON SUZUKI INSPECTION TOUR OF KURILS

OW121758 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] In connection with Prime Minister Suzuki's provocative inspection of the Soviet border, Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov files the following report: After arriving in Hokkaido, Prime Minister Suzuki stressed that the Suzuki cabinet is the most zealous of all the successive Japanese cabinets in grappling with the so-called question of the northern territories. This statement by Prime Minister Suzuki should be construed to mean that he admits the present government is taking the fiercest anti-Soviet stand of all cabinets since the end of the war.

As a matter of fact, no government to date has used whatever small things there are as a pretext to aggravate Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, nor has there been a government which complied as readily as the Suzuki cabinet with the U.S. demand for Japan's anti-Soviet action. There has also been no instance in the past in which so many cabinet members and Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] officials made malicious anti-Soviet speeches.

Prime Minister Suzuki's inspection of the Soviet border amounts to the zenith of the anti-Soviet policy being pursued by the incumbent cabinet.

While Prime Minister Suzuki was preparing for his provocative inspection of the Soviet border and LDP leaders like Sakurauchi, Nikaido and Abe were making anti-Soviet remarks at various functions including the 3 September gathering at the Meiji Shrine hall in Tokyo, Foreign Minister Sonoda made somewhat reconciliatory remarks saying that it was desirable to build friendly relations with the Soviet Union. There is no contradiction in this. Foreign Minister Sonoda's remarks are a piece of propaganda to comouflage the present ongoing series of anti-Soviet actions.

Prime Minister Suzuki's inspection of the Soviet border is not merely a provocation against the Soviet Union. The Japanese people, particularly the Hokkaido fishermen, are now taking a cool attitude toward the government's anti-Soviet acts. The people have come to better understand that the territorial demand against the Soviet Union is hopeless and the territorial demand is a dangerous thing that accelerates the growth of Japan's militarism and revanchism. After all, Prime Minister Suzuki's border inspection is designed to give stimulus to the muddy swamp of anti-Sovietism.

TIKHONOV VIEWS PEACE PLANS WITH JAPANESE VISITORS

LD112112 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--Today Nikolay Tihkonov received Shgeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Tatsuro Matsumae, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the House of Councillors of the Japanese parliament.

Shgeyoshi Matsumae voiced concern over the present-day state of Soviet-Japanese relations and described his ideas of ways to improve them as he had listed them in a letter to Leonid Brezhnev. He spoke highly of the Soviet peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed to Shgeyoshi Matsumae Leonid Brezhnev's thanks for the letter and said that many of the points made in that letter were in accord with the Soviet proposals aimed at improving relations between the USSR and Japan. It is believed in the Soviet Union that ways to improve Soviet-Japanese relations can be found by the efforts of both sides. We are prepared for this and the important thing is for the Japanese side, too, to display a realistic approach and not raise irrelevant matters hampering the development of bilateral relations.

DPRK SEEN AS TARGET OF U.S. PROVOCATIONS

PM110922 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 3

[M. Nepesov article: "A Factor for Peace and Stability"]

[Text] Every day manned aircraft of the Blackbird type with U.S. markings take off from secret airfields on South Korean territory. These are the spy planes which superseded the notorious U-2s. They fly missions at a great altitude along the demarcation line which has divided the Korean Peninsula for many years now. Their electronic eyes and ears are directed to the north.

Having crammed South Korea with air and naval bases and nuclear warheads and deployed a 40,000-strong army of occupation there, the United States itself is attempting to prove that there is a constant "threat" emanating from the north. This is why, as U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig stated recently, the Blackbird aircraft flew and continue to fly near North Korea's very borders.

Meanwhile the whole world knows very well that the socialist DPRK which has existed as a state for 33 years in the northern part of the country has, from the moment of its birth, firmly and consistently advocated peace and security both in the Far East and throughout the world. Everyone also knows that in only the second year of this young republic's existence it was the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets who unleashed a cruel, aggressive war against it. For 3 years North Korea was subjected to devastating U.S. air attacks.

In the fight for freedom and independence and in creative labor, the DPRK's people have always relied on the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. With their aid over 100 industrial enterprises have been built or restored. Among them are the Changjin metallurgical plant, the Pyongyang textile combine, the Hungnam nitrogen fertilizer plant and the Unggi oil refinery complex. In the current decade, the republic's economy will take a great new step forward: The Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress set the task of increasing the volume of gross industrial output by over 200 percent.

Can such peaceful plans be a threat to anyone? Of course not. However, the DPRK's very existence, the republic's remarkable successes in social and economic development and its tireless struggle for peace and against imperialist interference give some people in Washington no rest. The previous White House boss did not fulfill his election promise to withdraw the occupation corps from South Korea. The present U.S. administration is not even considering it. Among President Reagan's first guests was the bloody dictator Chon Tu-hwan, to whom he promised generous military aid. Seoul is now being supplied with $230 millions' worth of U.S. military hardware. This includes F-16 fighter-bombers, missiles, tanks, warships and so forth. The U.S. military's arsenal is being updated, too. The U.S. and South Korean joint command recently conducted the "Team Spirit-81" maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of the DPRK's borders. Over 160,000 officers and men participated in them.

The DPRK, which marks the 33d anniversary of its creation on 9 September, is courageously withstanding the imperialist forces' increasingly dangerous activity in the Far East. Soviet people express solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis free of foreign interference. Our friendship, cooperation and reciprocal action with the fraternal DPRK have been and remain a most important factor for peace and stability in Asia.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES DPRK ANNIVERSARY

Gilashvili, Katushev Attend

PM110915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Korean People's Festival"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of working people's representatives devoted to the 33d anniversary of the DPRK's formation was held in Moscow 7 September.

In the creation in September 1948 of the first people's state on Korean soil, the speakers said, was a major event in Korea's centuries-long history. They pointed out that the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples and between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party has long traditions. It rests on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, spoke about his country's achievements on the path of socialist building and evaluated highly the Soviet people's solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the motherland's peaceful democratic unification. He expressed confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two countries will continue to strengthen in the interests of the Korean and Soviet peoples.

Participating in the meeting were P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

DPRK Ambassador Statement

SK100528 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Correspondent's report]

[Text] Leaders and activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and workers, students and representatives from various circles gathered in Moscow on 7 September to commemorate the national day of the fraternal Korean people.

Present on the rostrum were Comrade Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and other officials. Also present on the rostrum were the DPRK ambassador to the USSR and staffers of the DPRK Embassy.

Comrade (Zeneskiy), deputy chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. On the occasion of the national festive day of the fraternal Korean people, Comrade (Zeneskiy) warmly congratulated the Korean friends on behalf of all participants at the ceremony.

He said: The founding of the DPRK was a significant event in the long Korean history and brought the birth of a new state to the (?land of Korea). The friendship between the Soviet and Korean people, between the two parties and between the two states has a long tradition. This friendship has been firmly based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has been forged in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for socialist and communist construction.

He continued: The Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with the DPRK on 9 September 1948. Later, the agreement concluded between the USSR and the DPRK in March 1949 under the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance deepened the beginning of mutual cooperation in various fields.

These principles became the foundation of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the 20th anniversary of which was commemorated in the USSR and the DPRK on a large scale this year.

He continued: The Soviet Communist Party, Government and people have consistently supported the DPRK Government's efforts for peace and reunification of Korea. The Soviet Union extends solidarity to the DPRK's struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without any foreign interference and is making every effort to strengthen ties with Korea and to further deepen them.

The DPRK's recent proposal for the convocation of a conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations of the north and south of Korea to discuss matters on national reunification has enjoyed full support in our country.

We are firmly convinced that the common efforts of all people who are interested in peace in Korea and the Far East will [word indistinct] foreign militarist forces and continue to put pressure on the United States to withdraw its military forces from the southern half of Korea. Thus, based on this the question of Korea can be solved.

In conclusion, Comrade (Zeneskiy) said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] The Soviet people extend warm congratulations to the fraternal Korean people on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and wish them new success in their struggle for the democratic and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [end recording]

Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, spoke next.

[Begin recording] On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of my glorious fatherland the DPRK, I express my deep thanks to the Moscow Gorkom, the AUCCTU, the All-Union Komsomol, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and those present here for inviting me to this ceremony. [applause]

I take this opportunity [words indistinct] to deliver the enthusiastic greetings of the Korean people to the fraternal Soviet people. The Soviet Government recognized the DPRK as soon as it was born and established relations with it. In the past 33 years the Korean and Soviet peoples have supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle against imperialism and for socialist and communist construction.

Our people have always followed with keen interest the struggle of the Soviet people, our close friends, allies and class brothers, for socialist and communist construction and for the preservation of world peace. The fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, have made constant progress in socialist and communist construction. The Soviet people have made new progress in socialist and communist construction and in improving the people's material and cultural welfare by successfully implementing the people's economic development plans for the 1971-80 period. The Soviet people are making progress in implementing the current economic development plan through a socialist emulation movement. They are also making every effort for the preservation of world peace.

Our people rejoice over all successes attained by the Soviet people as if they were their own. The traditional friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union, which has been forged through (?protracted struggle), is now favorably developing in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries. Our people are happy to see that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the people of the two countries are daily developing. We will actively exert efforts to further strengthen the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I am firmly convinced that the Soviet people will attain greater success in implementation of the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress and the new 7-year economic development plan tasks.

Long live the permanent and immortal friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union! [Applause] [end recording]

LIFE ALONG KOREAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE REPORTED

PM111525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by special correspondents G. Vasilyev, Yu. Sklyarov and A. Chernyak under the rubric "From the Countries of Socialism Along the Road of Transformation"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang-Moscow--The 33d anniversary of the DPRK's formation is celebrated 9 September. The road to freedom and social progress and to the proclamation of the DPRK was opened up for the fraternal people by the Soviet Army, which, fulfilling its liberation mission, routed the Japanese militarists in August 1945. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, the republic's working people have achieved considerable successes in socialist building over these years.

Kaesong today is a major industrial center.

"Our textile workers produce as much cloth in 3 hours as the whole of Korea used to produce in a year," the secretary [(Chon Chan-hwa), secretary of Kaesong City party comittee] said. "The Soviet Union's assistance played a great role in this. We also exchange experience, scientific and technical information and delegations with our Soviet friends. A branch of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society functions here."

The conversation turned to the work of farmers. The Kaesong region is the only place in the republic where ginseng is cultivated. The plantations cover more than 300 hectares. The ricegrowers gather good harvests as a rule, too.

But suddenly the smile vanished from our interlocutor's face.

"We are building houses and growing grain virtually beneath the muzzles of guns and machine-guns," he remarked. "For right by here the 240-kilometer military demarcation line cuts the peninsula in two."

...A yellow flag, whose color is a sign of permission to enter the demilitarized zone from the north, fluttered on the radiator. We were going to Panmunjom.

"Look over there," Maj Kim, (Ha-Yon) said, pointing ahead to where posts marched over hills strewn with ragged bushes. "That is the military demarcation line, on the other side of which lies South Korea and the Americans...."

He said all this in an impassive voice, but we sensed his inner tension.

The delicate green rectangles of the rice paddies hemmed by strips of water were sparkling. Mountain chains showed blue in the distance. One sky, one land. But the land is divided.

The fields along the dirt road along which we were driving gladdened the eye with the way in which they had been tended. In them we could see everywhere the small white figures of people working, and in places herons motionless on one leg. But there was not a living soul on the other side of the dotted line of posts climbing over the hillocks.

"The South Korean authorities are afraid of people. They do not trust them. They do not let them near the demarcation line without a military convoy," our guide explained. "See barbed wire. And a little further to the right--dugout shelters. Although under the terms of the armistice it is forbidden to build military installations in the demilitarized zone...."

Panmunjom, situated 12 km south of Kaesong, is a unique settlement unlike any other. It has just seven barrack-type buildings, straddling the demarcation line in such a way that it cuts each of them in two, as it were. This line also passes through the table at which the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission sit.

North and south meet each other face to face in Panmunjom. The Americans, who have made themselves at home in the south of the Korean Peninsula, appear here "rudely and visibly," as the saying goes. There they are--strapping soldiers in dark-green coveralls and white helmets, with military police armbands and nightsticks at their side. We had scarcely arrived in the settlement before cameras with telephoto lenses were trained on us from the other side.

There is a single-story pavilion alongside the demilitarized zone not far from Panmunjom. The armistice agreement was signed in it on 27 July 1953 following the bloody 3-year war imposed on the DPRK by the American imperialists and their South Korean henchmen. It is now a museum. Photographs, copies of documents and material exhibits tell of the Korean people's struggle for independence and social progress and of the misfortunes and suffering brought to this country by the overseas aspirants to world supremacy.

By introducing troops into South Korea after the Soviet Army had routed the Japanese militarists' crack forces, the United States wrecked the fulfillment of the allied agreements to help prepare and create in Korea an independent democratic state. They divided the country, imposed the rule of reactionaries on the South Koreans, rained down bombs and shells on North Korean cities and villages despite the armistice and are keeping 40,000 of their soldiers on the territory of South Korea, having turned it into a U.S. Strategic bridgehead in the Far East. Trained and armed by the United Stages, the 750,000-strong puppet army serves as a tool for the harsh suppression of actions by the democratic forces.

Panmunjom reminds us of the complex conditions under which the DPRK working people have to live and work. The split in the country, the constant threat from the south, where the Pentagon ostentatiously holds military maneuvers, organizes provocations and fuels tension--this has to be reckoned with every day.

But our Korean friends know not only how to work hard. They vigilantly stand guard over socialism's gains. (Chon Chan-hua), secretary of Kaesong city party committee and a participant in the last war, proudly told us that his five sons are serving in the army.

"They are representatives of all categories of troops," he said, smiling. "Our youth considers it a great honor to serve in the people's armed forces. The fact that our dependeable friends--the Soviet people--are alongside the DPRK people also gives us confidence.

SOVIET WORKERS APPEAL TO POLISH COMRADES

Leningrad Plant Letter

PM140943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 4

["Letter From the Collective of Workers of the Leningrad Kirovskiy Plant Production Association"]

[Text] Comrade Polish Workers:

We, the working people of the Kirovskiy plant, descendants of the Bolsheviks of the Putilov works, who have been raised in the revolutionary traditions of the Petersburg proletariat, have been observing with anger and pain the events taking place in your country. The congress of so-called Solidarity turned into an antisocialist and anti-Soviet bacchanal. This was not a congress of representatives of workers, Poland, but an assemblage of officials of the Solidarity apparatus and of counterrevolutionaries of all hues. Instead of constructive discussion of ways of getting the country out of the crisis, these assemblage entered on the path of open struggle against the party, the government and its own people.

The Kirovskiy plant workers became indignant when acquainted with the so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe." It is impossible to understand where such malice toward socialism and the Soviet Union comes from. Socialism made Poland independent. It brought Poland into the ranks of the leading countries of Europe and raised its prestige high in the international arena.

That the "appeal" tries to teach us how to live and work is amazing. They are trying to teach a lesson to the workers, peasants and people's intelligentsia of the world's first socialist state who turned a backward country into a world power which saved the world from the plague of fascism.

In the harsh years of World War II, we Leningraders conquered hunger, cold and death in a fight which was not only for our own life and liberty. We fought for the sacred ideals of socialism; we fought for communism. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet and Polish soldiers who died for the independence of your homeland also fought for these ideals.

Together we raised our countries from the devastation. The Soviet people denied themselves a great deal in order to help you, our class brothers. We have been proud of the successes of the socialist countries and proud of the successes of People's Poland. An independent, sovereign Polish state is a great blessing which your people bought at great cost. One cannot allow the enemy to push your country off its socialist path.

It is this that the malicious leaders of the Solidarity trade union association are striving to achieve at the present time. Their irresponsible actions have caused a sharp deterioration in the economic and political situation in Poland. These people are intensifying the situation of chaos and anarchy. They are hampering the attempts of all honest Poles, the party and the government to overcome the crisis in the country. The counterrevolutionaries know that tension assists the subversive activities of hostile forces and the destruction of the unity of the socialist community.

The trade union movement has always been a workers movement in the interests of the workers. How then has your life improved after a year's activities by Solidarity? It has not improved in any way. It has become worse, poorer and more alarming. The leaders of the trade union association, while hiding behind loud phrases about the good of the working people, are directing all their energies at restoring private capital and at bringing back the capitalist master.

We have repeatedly been threatened by counterrevolution, but the working people, rallying around the party, have always given a resolute rebuff to the enemies of socialism. The protection of socialism is a sacred cause for both us and you. Indeed, let no one doubt that we shall stand up for fraternal Poland.

We believe that the wisdom and patriotism of the Polish people and the historical experience and sense of high responsibility of its working class will protect the socialist future of the Polish People's Republic.

Adopted 11 September 1981 at a 30,000-strong meeting of the Leningrad Kirovskiy plant association collective.

Kama Autoworkers 'Indignant'

LD121728 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 12 Sep 81

["Letter of Automotive Workers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep, TASS--The 100,000 collective [as received] of the Kama autoworks producing heavy-duty automobiles (Soviet Tataria) addressed a letter to the Polish workers. "We cannot remain indifferent to the events taking place in the fraternal country", the letter says. "Deep anxiety and indignation are evoked by the anti-socialist tendencies of the Gdansk congress of solidarity and of the falsehood fabricated there which has been pompously described as 'the address to the peoples of Eastern Europe'".

It hurts to realise, the letter says, that this congress brings to naught the results of the heroic struggle of the Polish working class. Provocateurs from Solidarity, penetrating the ranks of the working class, encroach on the principles which have been laid down by the foundations of relations in the socialist community, whose viability and mutual advantage have been proved by life.

"We workers are especially indignant over the fact that the participants in the congress question the steering role of the Polish United Workers' Party, insult the authorities, the Polish communists and patriots who show constant care for the consolidation of economy, for raising the living standards of the working people", the letter says.

"The decisions of the Gdansk gathering do not manifest the slightest wish for the continuation of the construction of socialism in Poland. Quite the contrary, they are full of malicious joy over the crisis that assumed nation-wide scope over the past year. The reactionary leaders of Solidarity are destroying the country's economy by creating the intolerable conditions for work, rest and life of the working people. And all this is being done under the camouflage of hypocritical concern for the interests of the people, of 'protection of rights of the working people'.

"We believe that the working people of Poland have enough strength and determination to parry the provocative actions of the accomplices of imperialism, to prevent them from eliminating the revolutionary gains of the Polish people. The working class of Poland can always count on our support and solidarity with this struggle."

Minsk Tractor Workers' Letter

LD131706 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1423 GMT 13 Sep 81

["Letter From Tractor Builders"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS)--The tractor builders of Minsk (Belorussia) have addressed a letter to Polish workers. The letter says: "We have been following with concern what is happening today in fraternal Poland, whose socialist system has become the object of fierce attacks from internal and foreign counterrevolutionaries."

"Each of us feels pain in our hearts at the disasters that the antisocialist forces of various shades and hues have showered upon the workers and all working people of that country. They have raised their hand against the holy of holies--people's power--and have openly challenged the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, as well as Poland's sociopolitical system. The aim of this hostile offensive against the entire socialist community, its cohesion and the security of its state borders is becoming increasingly obvious."

The counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, the letter notes, are seeking to expand the horizons and scale of the struggle against socialism. "We categorically reject the so-called 'appeal to the peoples of East Europe'" that was adopted by the Solidarity congress. The authors of this infamous document have issued a call for a struggle against the socialist system and want us to reject our sociopolitical gains and the fruits of our struggle and labor and to renounce our socialist present and our communist tomorrow.

"These are vain hopes," the letter stresses. "We are proud of our socialist achievements and deeply value the Soviet way of life. We are strong through the monolithic unity of our society, which is closely rallied around the Leninist Party Communist. Indeed, we have never permitted anyone and will not permit anyone to interfere in our sociopolitical life."

"For us and for all Soviet people, Soviet-Polish friendship, which was firmly consolidated by the blood shed in the fighting against fascism, is sacred. It has been handed down to us by those who gave their lives in the joint struggle for the honor, freedom and independence of our peoples."

"We, workers of the Minsk tractor works, like the entire working class of our republic, hope that the workers of Poland will find the strength and courage to defend socialism and to give a proper and resolute rebuff to the class enemy. In this struggle they can always count on the support for the Soviet working class and all Soviet people."

'Underground-Union' Greetings

NC112155 Paris AFP in English 2132 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep (AFP)--A committee claiming to represent an underground "free trade union" in the Soviet Union managed to smuggle a "message of salutations" to the Solidarity congress that closed yesterday at Gdansk, Poland, it was reported here.

A copy of the message reached a Russian-language emigre weekly here, which said the text had been displayed on a billboard in the premises where the Polish congress took place.

The weekly, whose title translates as RUSSIAN THOUGHT, said the message declared that "Poland will not be independent before Russia becomes so, too" and that "The day will come when Polish and Russian workers will together move forward to democracy and progress."

EAST EUROPEAN PRESS ATTACKS ON SOLIDARITY CITED

RUDE PRAVO Hits 'Appeal'

LD121006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 12 Sep (TASS)--The so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe" adopted in Gdansk on the initiative of the ringleaders of Solidarity contains an open call to struggle against the socialist system by the same methods and means which Solidarity has used and is using in Poland, says the paper RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Certain ringleaders of "Solidarity," states RUDE PRAVO, have obviously decided to show their hand. They are provocatively demonstrating that the counterrevolutionary pressure which they are exerting in Poland knows no bounds. They have grown strong, have seized certain positions and want to expand the framework of the struggle against socialism.

The activity of the so-called "Free Europe" and other institutions specializing in ideological diversions is determined by the same goal, RUDE PRAVO continues. For over 30 years now, beginning when the community of socialist countries emerged, they have been laying these diversions as the basis of their strategic anticommunism doctrine.

The Gdansk congress has not put forward one single proposal which would help get the country out of its economic difficulties. On the contrary, it is aggravating them, and some leaders are already speaking openly of "the struggle for power." Despite all the confusion, chaos and disorder reigning at the congress, one can sense behind the scenes the firm hand and the purposeful efforts of those who have manipulated and directed the congress in a well thought-out fashion. It is crystal clear where the actions, the tactics and the program were worked out, which "specialists" were enlisted for this, and who took a hand in "the appeal."

Solidarity is interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist states, of the fraternal countries which are steadfastly on the side of socialist Poland, and is doing so in a crude impermissible way. Solidarity, which bears the lion's share of the blame for Poland's unsatisfactory economic situation, calls for subversive actions in the socialist countries and for the creation of the sort of situation into which Solidarity plunged its own country.

Those Polish citizens who are aspiring to work quietly--the only way out of the present problems--are deeply offended by the fact that instead of a program of consolidation whch is so necessary, calls for the export of counterrevolution were heard in Gdansk. There is no other way "the appeal" of the Gdansk congress can be described, RUDE PRAVO says in conclusion.

NEPSZABADSAG Scores Congress

LD131536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1429 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Sep (TASS)--The central organ of the MSZMP, NEPSZABADSAG, today published an article on the results of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk. The review report and documents passed at the Solidarity congress consolidated the plans of those who for over a year were hindering Poland's development and who reserve for this organization the role of the main destructive force opposed to the socialist system, writes the paper. Whereas the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress proclaimed a policy of social calm, economic reform and the development of socialist democracy, the Solidarity congress chose the path of confrontation. In arrogating to themselves the status of a "stabilizing factor," Solidarity leaders are continuing the actions they began last year, drawing the working people into strikes and demonstrations and disorganizing and paralyzing production. After all this the PZPR is accused at the Gdansk congress of making the situation in the contry worse and for responsibility for the shortage of products, for queues, for the further drop in living standards of the people and for increasing disorder in the country, although it is evident that responsibility for the castastrophic situation in Poland is borne, above all, by the organizers of Solidarity. The blame which they carry grows from day to day.

At the Gdansk congress speeches were heard which ignored the agreements reached with the government and the elementary requirements of legality while hooligan and criminal elements, which are endangering the whole of society, are more and more frequently making themselves felt in the country. Undoubtedly the main responsibility for the non-observance of law and order lies with those who are attacking organs of the militia, procurator's office and justice department and setting the goal in this regard of undermining the foundations of state authority.

The congress expressed itself in favor of transforming state ownership of the means of production into some sort of "collective ownership" and proclaimed its general lack of confidence in the lawfully appointed leaders. Individual speakers spoke of the need to divide up the land belonging to kolkhozes. They demanded "freedom" for the mass information media and, in effect, their use in attaining goals directed against socialism, the working masses and the interests of the Polish nation. At the same time they boasted of the fact that they are, they said, using printing equipmment, radio transmitters and television equipment obtained from capitalist countries.

It is estimated that the cost of holding the congress, which was to last 3 days but in fact dragged out to 6, was several million zlotys, the paper continues. However, even Western political observers noticed that the leaders of this "democratic organization"--irrespective of the agenda that was adopted--did not present a report either concerning the sources from which this expensive undertaking was being financed or from what funds its apparat, now numbering several thousand, is maintained.

The events of last year and the Gdansk congress leave no doubt that Solidarity is led by persons who are intent on turning it not into a trade union representing and defending workers' rights, but rather into a political opposition organization opposing national interests and the constitutional system, and who proclaim a poltical program for forces that are waging a struggle against socialism.

The organization's goals already go beyond the borders of Poland. It is a matter of exporting anarchy, of a policy directed toward undermining the socialist order. Political observers who think realistically scarcely doubt that Solidarity leaders are operating in the interests of those who make it their aim to weaken the community of socialist countries, to split up their unity. An assessment of the international situation, of the actions of forces whipping up tension, makes it quite clear who today is striving to destroy the balance of forces in Europe and the whole world.

The utterances of Solidarity's extremist leaders, NEPSZABADSAG points out in conclusion, aroused the indignation of all those Polish workers who were deluded by false slogans. There is increasing necessity for, and also opportunity for, Polish communists and all who hold the cause of socialism dear, to come out boldly and decisively against the enemies of social calm, who represent interests alien to the Polish people. The countries of the socialist community, including Hungary, and the entire Hungarian public, are in solidarity with those waging a struggle in defense of the interests of socialism.

CALLS FOR 'SEIZURE OF POWER' AT CONGRESS HIT

LD112200 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary from "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] It was possible to deduce with a great degree of certainty what the character of the Solidarity congress would be like from the precongress television program in which leading activists of the union participated. These participants did all they could to dispel the viewers' illusion about the essence of their (?game). The stake in this (?game) is the right to incite society against the government, the right for the union to follow its own policy which is hostile to the socialist system. The primary stake is, however, power.

The course of the congress' session completely confirmed that the Solidarity leaders are aiming at a direction for the union which would aspire to the seizure of power in the country. This very idea permeated the speeches of the most extreme-minded delegates such as Sobieszek and Rulewski. These people proposed that the formula stating Solidarity's recognition of the leading role of the PZPR be taken out of the union statute. The counterrevolutionaries are probably indifferent to the fact that the role of the party is laid down in the republic's Constitution.

Could this fact have been taken into account by such rabid enemies of the socialist system in Poland as Rulewski who, together with his adherents on the eve of the congress stuck up posters with the slogans: Now We Can Take Power in Our Hands and Destroy What There Is. Strike to the Very End. Seize the Factories. Let Us Come Out Against the Authorities. Let Us Bring Them to Their Knees.

The Solidarity congress organizers took care [words indistinct] for the intellectual nourishment of its participants. Dozens of printing houses stuffed with antisocialist invectives distributed their pamphlets inside and outside Oliwia Hall. There was a wide choice of openly subversive texts. One also encountered illegal leaflets such as the lower Silesian bulletin which contained an appeal calling for an armed struggle against socialism. (?Among the) antisocialist publications, the so-called Warsaw union center deserves special attention. Solidarity expert Professor Kurowski published in it a treatise on the favorite subject of Solidarity leaders, namely, the seizure of power.

In order to achieve this, Kurowski urges, one must prepare the public in the appropriate way. Toward this end one should appoint special institutions which will grow similiar to political parties. Solidarity was urged to give general support to a new form of political activity.

It must be said that such support is already being given. It has become known that at the initiative of certain persons in the union leadership, Gwiazda among others, a so-called labor party has already been appointed and is functioning. The purpose of this so-called labor party is to solve all of Solidarity's political problems.

What kind of questions these are emerges clearly from the discussion in the Oliwia Hall and from those who met there. According to foreign journalists reports, 89 percent of the congress delegates were full-time employeees of the Solidarity apparatus. The counterrevolutionary group, Social Self-Defense Committee, and the Confederation for an Independent Poland sent 120 and 70 members respectively. The congress press spokesman [name indistinct] reported that workers were in the minority. It is clear that the Solidarity leaders are so enmeshed in a web of lies that they do not perceive the growing anger and indignation caused by their provocative and adventurous actions. These actions deepen what is already a difficult enough situation in Poland.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MESSAGE, ORDER ON BIRTHDAY

Brezhnev Message

PM111634 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 1

[Greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on his 70th Birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov:

On your 70th birthday the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium send you, a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, fraternal communist greetings and cordial congratulations.

Your name is inextricably associated with the BCP's struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and the triumph of socialism on Bulgarian soil.

Your services in shaping and pursuing the BCP's general line, in achieving Bulgaria's historic successes during the years of socialist building in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life and in strengthening the country's international prestige are well known.

Soviet people know you as a consistent Marxist-Leninist, internationalist, ardent champion of inviolable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and of a steady rapprochement between our countries and vigorous fighter for the cohesion of the socialist community and the unity of the world communist movement. People in the Soviet Union greatly value your tireless activity in the international arena in the interests of preserving detente and consolidating peace and the peoples' security.

On behalf of the Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people and on my own behalf I wish you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, good health, long life and great new successes in your party and state work for the good of the fraternal Bulgarian people and in the name of our common communist cause.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Order of Lenin Awarded

PM140726 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree conferring the Order of Lenin on Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] In recognition of his outstanding role in developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and great services in strengthening peace and consolidating the positions of real socialism and on the occasion of his 70th birthday, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, is awarded the Order of Lenin.

[Signed] Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L. Brezhnev

Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium M. Georgadze

The Kremlin, Moscow, 4 September 1981

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET TALKS HELD IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD112008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Soviet-Yugoslav consultations took place in the USSR Foreign Ministry. Taking part in them were Knezevic, head of a department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, and Sturpa, Yugoslav charge d'affaires in the USSR, and other comrades.

WEST BERLIN GROUPS PLAN TO PROTEST HAIG'S VISIT

LD111512 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] West Berlin, 11 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports:

Dozens of political, public, youth and student organizations in West Berlin have expressed determination to participate in a protest demonstration on September 13, the day when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is due to arrive in the city. They made a statement stressing that the demonstration is spearheaded against the policy of the present U.S. administration. This policy is conducive to exacerbation of internation tentions in Europe and hence runs counter to West Berlin's interests. As is pointed out in the statement, increasingly broader sections of the population in the city are expressing "increasing concern" over Washington's foreign policy.

They consider it necessary that this concern should find its expression during the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is responsible for the foreign policy of the United States.

The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SUPWB) also stressed the "vital necessity" of protests against the visit to West Berlin of a high-ranking representative of the administration "which consciously includes into its plans preparations for an atomic war".

The SUPWB has issued a statement here stressing that counter to the nuclear war strategy, which is being implemented by the U.S. administration now and which has again found its expression in the decision of full scale production of the neutron weapon, the Soviet Union does not strive for military supremacy. On the contrary, it puts forward fresh peace initiatives jointly with other Warsaw Treaty member-states.

POSSIBILITY OF SPAIN IN NATO AROUSING CONCERN

LD121626 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 10 Sep 81

["Talk" by Yaroslav Khabarov]

[Text] The latest moves by the Spanish Government indicate that plans for the country's incorporation into NATO have advanced past the theoretical stage and are being carried out with the utmost urgency. As debate on the subject becomes more widespread in Spain, it is obvious once again that Spaniards are not unanimous on the matter. On the contrary, the government's haste is not only criticized by those who have been expressing opposition to entry into NATO for some time--the Socialist Workers and Communist Parties--but is sowing seeds of doubt and disagreement in the ruling party's camp. Adolfo Suarez, Abril Martorell and Francisco Ordonez have all spoken out against haste in this important matter.

Furthermore, the problem of Spain's entry into NATO goes far beyond the national framework, because it concerns the interests of peace, security and cooperation both in Europe and outside it. This is the reason for the interest shown in this problem abroad.

Here, too, there are two viewpoints: On the one hand, Spain is persistently being urged to join NATO as soon as possible. In this respect the United States and the NATO leaders at the bloc's headquarters near Brussels are pressing harder than anyone else. In public statements, interviews and numerous articles publicity is given to the advantages that Spain would derive from joining NATO. They are not afraid of distorting the facts. Thus it is said that all NATO members unanimously approve Spain's incorporation into the bloc. But not long ago AFP reported that Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark are noncommittal on this matter. On the other hand, there are the European forces devoted to peace that cannot but express their concern at the situation that is being created. And this is not surprising, because for the first time since the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation and the approval of the Final Act, an action is being planned that goes against the views discussed in the Finnish capital and that portends very serious consequences.

It is understood that the incorporation of Spain into the North Atlantic bloc will inevitably lead to a rise in the level of confrontation between the two European politico-military groupings. This would act as a stimulus to those who are bent on continuing the policy of blocs. It would hinder still more the efforts by the European states to structure their relations on a European basis, and a new situation would arise not only in Europe but in the Atlantic and Mediterranean regions adjacent to Spain.

The Soviet Union was guided by these considerations when it conveyed a memorandum to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs via its embassy in Madrid. In this context, it is clear that this action should in no way be considered as interference in internal affairs. Those who interpret it this way are evidently interested in casting shadows over Spanish-Soviet relations. Those pro-Atlantic circles that emphasize the anti-Soviet campaign are not, after all, interested in the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in reducing the level of tension and military confrontation on our continent. They are playing the game of the militarist policy of the present Washington administration and of the leaders of the NATO bloc. The Soviet Union's principled policy has always started from the basis that it is the Spaniards themselves who have the exclusive right to resolve the question of their country's participation in this or any other alliance. But at the same time it is the duty of the Soviet side to express clearly and unequivocally its thoughts on a problem the importance of which goes beyond national frameworks.

Spain's decision will be reflected not only in its own future. It could also influence the balance of forces that has been formed in Europe and greatly undermine that which serves the interests of peace and detente on the European Continent. Confidence in our relations would be shaken. There are those who say that Spain's entry into NATO is absolutely necessary because of its inevitable incorporation into the European Community. This argument doesn't hold water, because membership in the North Atlantic bloc, as is shown in practice, is not a precondition for membership of this or any other country in the Western world. Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Ireland are members of the Western community without being part of NATO. These countries do not have to observe the discipline of a bloc that puts limits on a country's freedom in foreign policy and on the mutually advantageous trade and cultural relations between East and West.

As is known, Spain, having freed itself from the tentacles of the past, has been promoting its positive aspects in the international arena. It has been following an independent foreign policy oriented toward peace and good neighborliness. Progress along these lines obtained the necessary support when Spain achieved the denuclearization of its territory.

Under these new conditions the question naturally arises of how solid these achievements are. This being so, even taking into account repeated statements by the Spanish authorities to the effect that this situation will be maintained, one cannot rule out the possibility of some concocted arguments causing a radical change to the status quo and thereby putting Spain in the same position as those countries that harbor nuclear weapons on their territories and that are therefore exposing themselves to a tremendous danger.

The clarification issued by the Soviet Union over its concern is a completely natural thing. It can also be understood in the context of the USSR's aspiration to exclude from Spanish-Soviet relations insinuations, the incomprehension of mutual positions and, consequently, mutual suspicion and mistrust. There should not be disagreement between good neighbours because of misunderstandings. Clarity has always contributed to better understanding of the interests of the other side.

U.S. HIGHHANDEDNESS ON AFRICA RANKLES WEST EUROPE

LD111716 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 11 Sep 81

["Behind the Signboard of the 'Union of Equals'"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--The West European partners of the USA are ever more loudly expressing their discontent with the minor role, which the U.S. Reagan administration assigns to them in the resolution of international problems. Washington is high-handedly imposing on them its unilateral decisions not only on issues concerning the full-scale production of the neutron weapons or the deliberate procrastination with the start of talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear missiles, but also on such issues as the relations with the racist regime of the South African Republic, the Namibian problem and Pretoria's continuing aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The Reagan administration is trying to hammer out on all of these issues some "common" stand through some "standardization of interests" of the Western countries in Africa, while ensuring certain advantages for the USA. This state of things does not naturally, serve the interests of the West European countries, which have had their own ties with Africa since the colonial times and depend in a large measure on the African raw materials.

The American partners are also worried by Washington's rapprochement with Pretoria, which is increasingly assuming the character of a military-political alliance. The West Europeans cannot but understand that this may turn Africa into a seat of dangerous armed conflicts instigated by Pretoria, as is the case in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive actions of Israel, which has the backing of the USA.

Speaking in an interview with a British television company, President Mitterrand of France strongly criticised the other day some aspects in the foreign and economic policy of the United States. He pointed out that Washington is trying to ensure for itself strong positions, to capture strategic points all over the world while caring little about the rest of the things, about the resolution of economic problems. Touching upon relations between Washington and Pretoria, the French president said among other things that "the USA is effecting such a rapprochement with the South African Republic, while caring little about what is happening in the rest of Africa."

In the course of the debate at the UN Security Council last week on the question of the aggression of the South African Republic against Angola, the USA vetoed the resolution condemning the Pretoria regime for its incursion into Angola and pointedly disregarded the opinion of its main Western partners.

And this opinion was quite unambiguous: The London TIMES has, for example, described the armed incursion into Angola by the South African troops as "dangerous and unlawful." Such actions, the newspaper pointed out, create the danger of outbreak of a conflict on a large scale, making it clear that even London would least of all want to be drawn into such a conflict through the fault of the United States.

In the resolution of the Namibian problem the Reagan administration is leading things to hampering the process of granting of independence to Namibia, to imposing a neocolonialist regime on that country, to dish to the members of the so-called "contact group" which apart from the USA includes Britain, France, the FRG and Canada, the principle of "linking" the question of granting independence to Namibia with other questions, which have nothing to do with it.

Of course, the aims of the USA and the West European countries in Africa are very much alike--they include ensuring broad exploitation of the African resources. But there are clearly differences in the choice of methods for the attainment of this goal between the partners. At least today the West Europeans are not very much apt to say automatically "yes" to Washington to all of its methods involving strength in Africa.

UK PAPER INVENTS BLOC ROLE IN ATTACK ON POPE

PM110914 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Mikhaylov "Rejoinder" from B. Vasilyev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Confusing the Issue"]

[Text] The Western mass misinformation (yes, misinformation) organs have thoroughly mastered the idea that what is needed is not facts but fables. And the more shameless they are, the more lacking in any indications of probability or common sense, the better. Those who maintain the markets for anti-Sovietism will pay all the more.

The latest anti-Soviet "canard" was launched by the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN. Although we are now in September, the London newspaper turned the calendar back to May. As is known, on 13 May an attempt was made on the life of the pope in St Peter's Square. The Turk, Mehmet Ali Agca, who shot the pope was arrested and sent for trial. Much was written about this criminal act and the perpetrator was shown on television. It was established that he is a fascist and the killer of a liberal Turkish journalist. He was sentenced to death but escaped from prison in mysterious circumstances. Ali Agca proved to have powerful patrons who furnished him, in essence, with unlimited resources and gave him the opportunity to travel freely in many countries. Naturally, it did not enter anyone's head to pass off this scum as a..."communist agent."

But now THE GUARDIAN has decided (or those who control its pages have decided for it) that this matter should be rectified immediately. And "rectified" in such a way that people should be ashamed of the ravings which have appeared in a British newspaper. It is not hard to guess what kind of ravings they are, nor what their aim is. The oft-used stereotype is again "set in motion": Ali Agca's shot was, allegedly, the result of a plot--and not a simple one but an international plot--organized by..."Eastern bloc countries."

The originators of this drivel were aware that nobody would believe them just like that, so they armed themselves with numerous references. They hinted at Vatican intelligence organs, Italian security services and "high-ranking Washington politicians." These references feature expressions such as "the opinion is current," "it is suspected" and "people are inclined to think." Yet the GUARDIAN article gives no concrete quotations. When such quotations prove essential, the British newspaper contradicts itself. Thus it has to admit that the Vatican organ L'OSSERVATORE [ROMANO] cited a statement made by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli a few days after the attempt on the pope's life. The cardinal then said: All this is very vague, and there are people in Italy who see an international conspiracy behind almost any such incident.

As you can see, the GUARDIAN has no support from anyone or anything for its dirty fabrication, either in May or in September. But that is nothing to the GUARDIAN. The main thing is to sow doubts, mislead the public and serve those imperialist forces which are continuing to step up the anti-Soviet campaign, using it as a cover for their own adventurist policy, for further fanning the arms race and whipping up the international situation.

The conclusion is clear: The latest anti-Soviet fabrication is as unsubstantiated as the others. It is only being aired to "confuse the issue."

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

PM111414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation of Italian Communist Party [PCI] section secretaries headed by PCI Central Committee member L. Sintini was in the Soviet Union 23 through 30 August in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCI.

During their stay in the USSR the Italian Communists visited Moscow and Krasnodar and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee international section and the Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom and Krasnodar Gorispolkom, visited an industrial enterprise and a kolkhoz, and familiarized themselves with the work experience of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The delegates noted that the congress provided new impetus to the boosting of the economy and the further improvement of the Soviet people's living and working conditions.

The Italian comrades expressed themselves in support of the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

PRAVDA ASSAILS 'MASS REPRESSIONS' IN EGYPT

PM111059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Mass Repressions"]

[Text] Repressions have been carried out in Egypt in the last few days: According to foreign press data, 1,500 people have been arrested.

According to the official version, the authorities' actions are connected with curbing incidents on religious grounds brought about by the increase in the activity of extremist Christian and Muslim groupings. However, judging by the facts, on this plea the main blow is being delivered at the national patriotic forces which come out against Cairo's present internal and foreign-policy course. For example, the publication of the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, organ of the opposition Socialist Party of Labor (SPL) has been banned. A raid was made on the headquarters of the National Progressive (Left) Party (NPP). Among the arrested are such prominent public figures as Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat, former deputy prime minister, chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society, members of the SPL and the NPP. A trial in absentia of a group of leaders of the Egyptian Patriotic Front which functions abroad has been organized. The 19 accused include S. ash-Shadhili, general secretary of the front and former chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces General Staff, Michel Kamil, member of the Egyptian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and other well-known figures.

At the same time, the authorities are preparing to put laws into effect which deliver a new blow at the progressive forces of the country. A referendum on decrees to toughen up the existing repressive legislation is scheduled for 10 September. Similar referendums have been held before to "sanction" the authorities' actions. Last year, in particular, a draconian law was adopted "on the defense of spiritual values." It sharply restricted the democratic rights of Egyptians and established a system of special punitive organs -- political tribunals.

So, the new measures are designed to serve as a gag by means of which the Egyptian authorities want to muzzle the opposition.

A version is being offered in the Western press and some organs of the Egyptian press that the disturbed atmosphere in Egypt is explained by "intrigues of subversive elements". In actual fact it is an evidence of the crisis of the present course of the Egyptian rulers. The so-called open-door policy pursued by Cairo on a domestic plane results in an undermining of the national economy and a decline in the living standard of the population. On an external plane the Camp David agreements lead to connivance of the Israeli aggressor and its accomplices and make this Arab country subordinate to U.S. imperialism.

In this situation, an open discontent manifests itself increasingly often in Egypt and it can hardly be removed by police means.

TASS Commentator

LD112222 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 11 Sep 81

[TASS commentator Igor Myakishev: "As-Sadat Unmasked"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--An unprecedentedly large-scale wave of repressions has swept Egypt and over 5,000 people have become its victims. The leaders of the National Progressive (Left) Party and the Socialist Labour party, prominent journalists, lawyers, economists and religious figures have been imprisoned under the pretext of suppressing religious strife. Many newspapers have been closed down, and the government institutions and higher educational establishments of the country are being purged. Measures have been drafted to completely uproot political opposition and to establish stringent control over the activities of the religious circles in order to suppress the political-religious forms of the antigovernment movement [word indistinct] what happened in Iran.

It is symptomatic that Cairo's undemocratic activities are wholly supported by its partners in the separate Camp David deal, that is, Washington and Tel Aviv. Political observers believe that before ordering the arrests, As-Sadat had consulted U.S. President Reagan. The American TV company ABC points out that As-Sadat discussed the possible crackdown on dissidents during his recent visit to the United States, and that is why the current developments in Egypt raised no eyebrows in Washington. According to ABC, American officials have nightmares at the thought that something may happen to As-Sadat.

Speaking at a press-conference after the end of his official visit to the United States, Israeli Premier Begin defended As-Sadat's crackdown on opposition and approved it. According to Begin, it is necessary to understand the actions of the Egyptian leader. This "understanding" is not abstract but quite real because the genuine purpose of the mass-scale campaign of suppression unleashed by Cairo is to ruthlessly crush the growing opposition, which poses a threat to the existing regime and which is against Egypt's subjugation to U.S.-Israeli diktat.

Small wonder that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Israeli secret services were regularly supplying As-Sadat with information about the troublous state of affairs in Egypt. Being unable to give a coherent reply to the opposition, the Egyptian ruler rollows the advice of the CIA and Begin that he should muzzle the displeased and those who are against his policy without being too particular about methods, the Iraqi newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says.

Facts show that the closer undemocratic regimes cooperate with the American administration, the harsher they victimize domestic opposition. Egypt today is no exception to this rule. The current tragic developments in this major Arab country are a direct consequence of As-Sadat's blind orientation to the United States and the Israeli Zionists in the political, economic and military fields.

Having become tied up to Camp David, the As-Sadat regime has turned the country into a bridgehead for the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the Tel Aviv ruling circles against the peoples of the Middle East, and Egypt is now completely isolated in the Arab world as a result. The country's economy is in sorry straits. The Egyptian ma ses have learned first hand that the separate capitulatory peace with Israel concluded under U.S. auspices has brought them growing inflation, steadily declining living standards and un-employment rather than prosperity and wealth--the active economic and ideological infiltration of Israel causes public outrage in Egypt.

The leaders of the Cairo regime are aware that this situation will sooner or later explode in an outbreak of popular wrath and discontent. Under these conditions As-Sadat has found no other way but to cast off his mask of a "champion" of democracy and deliver a "pre-emptive" blow at those who disagree with his foreign and domestic policies, which are pernicious to Egypt.

ANTI-AS-SADAT MEMO CIRCULATED IN BEIRUT, UN

LD111638 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Sep, TASS--Egyptians working in Lebanon have circulated here a memorandum condemning the campaign of terror and mass arrests launched by As-Sadat's regime. The memorandum has been sent to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Egypt's charge d'affaires in Lebanon.

This campaign, the memorandum says, is a natural continuation of the policy of As-Sadat's regime which is hostile to the basic interests of the Egyptian people and suits only American imperialism and world Zionism. To please imperialism and Zionism, As-Sadat trampled under foot Egypt's sovereignty, abandoned the struggle for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab nation and turned the Arab Republic of Egypt into one big prison in which terror and arbitrariness reign. To this should be added, the memorandum says, that As-Sadat and his grouping have disorganized the national economy by their "open-door" economic policy, brought the people to the verge of starvation, placed the national resources at the disposal of international monopolies and have turned Egypt into a U.S. military base.

All this naturally increased opposition to As-Sadat's regime and the domestic and foreign policy it is pursuing. The present authorities long ago embarked on a path of doing away with democracy in the country. The current terror campaign against the patriotic forces of Egypt is a logical continuation of this policy.

KUTAKHOV ATTENDS PDRY MILITARY ANNIVERSARY

PM140753 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of Anniversary"]

[Text] Aden, 1 Sep--Democratic Yemen has solemnly celebrated the 10th anniversary of the creation of its armed forces. A military parade was held in a suburb of Aden. It was taken by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Guests from abroad were present at the parade, including Chief Marshal of Aviation, P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy minister of defense.

'Abu Bakr Bazib, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech. He indicated the armed forces' decisive role in safeguarding the peaceful creative labor of the people of Democratic Yemen and defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

REPORT ON YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY PLENUM PUBLISHED

PM111131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Aden, 30 Aug--A statement by the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee General Secretary 'A.N. Muhammad on the results of the 26-27 August YSP Central Committee Plenum, whose participants discussed the Politburo report on the party's activity in the political, economic and ideological spheres in the period between the plenums, has been published here.

The YSP Central Committee, the statement says, assessed highly the results of the Aden meeting of the leaders of Libya, Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen. Their important significance was noted for the intensification of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the peace and security of Asian and African peoples. The plenum expressed satisfaction at the continuing development of the PDRY's relations with the countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and all the world's forces of progress, peace and socialism.

The plenum discussed the activity of the party and public organizations in fulfilling the tasks of the current 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development. The YSP Central Committee confirmed the need to galvanize party workers' efforts with a view to accelerating the tempo of plan target fulfillment and improving the working masses' living conditions.

Those taking part in the plenum also examined intraparty questions and outlined measures to step up the ideological-political and organizational unity of the YSP.

U.S. 'INVOLVEMENT' IN IRAN MURDERS CITED

GF111740 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] According to recent official statements issued in Tehran, the recent terrorist acts that caused the deaths of President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Prime Minister Javad Bahonor and Prosecutor General Hojjat ol-Eslam Qoddusi were the handiwork of the CIA. This kind of terrorist activity cannot be accidental. Experience shows that such acts are part of the policy of U.S. imperialism in Iran and are preplanned.

Washington, in search of ways and means of checking the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran in order to restore the former regime, which was totally governed by imperialist monopolies, has now adopted this kind of policy.

The U.S. authorities have coined excuses and rationalizations in support of their black deeds. William Colby, the fomer chief of the CIA, once said that the CIA is justified in killing of leaders of any other country provided it is in the interest of the United States and its defense. Now the present President of the United States, Mr Reagan, has adopted the same strange doctrine as state policy. The Washington POST, a semiofficial organ, wrote early in March that CIA projects aimed at toppling regimes in the Middle East and Africa that do not agree with the United States, had been discussed and blessed by the U.S. Congress. In this way the physical annihilation of political figures who are fighting against the imperialism and neoimperialism has been sactioned.

In order to carry out its sinister program, the CIA uses various elements in the developing countries. Its methods are also applicable to Iran. The CIA is using royalists who are acting under cover and (?SAVAK) elements for this purpose. These elements have in the past received training within Iran and in the United States from the CIA. SAVAK, during the popular struggle against the shah's regime, arrested nationalists in Iran with the help of the CIA and tortured and killed tens of thousands of persons who were fighting for independence.

A spokesman of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, while disclosing CIA activities in Iran, in a public statement accused this organization and said that it is preparing anti-Iranian groups in foreign countries and is also leading the activities of the counterrevolutionaries within Iran itself.

Washington, in order to divert the attention of the Iranian people from the machinations of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, has once again launched the threadbare and obsolete propaganda gimmick--which has long since failed--of raising the bogey of the Soviet threat. But such accusations cannot mislead the Iranian people because the course of events has undoubtedly shown who is really threatening Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, while disclosing the ways of U.S. policy regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran, has said: America is the No 1 enemy of Iran and is fighting against the Islamic Republic through its henchmen. Ayatollah Khomeyni alerted the Iranian people to the machinations of the United States and its henchmen, who seek once again to hitch Iran to the American bandwagon.

The U.S. imperialists, whatever weapons they may use, will not achieve their aim and will not be able to impose the rule of their monopolies over Iran again. Just as a drowning man clutches at straws , Washington has now adopted its final solution: political terrorism.

MORE FIGHTING REPORTED BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

PM111128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Iraq-Iran Conflict"]

[Text] Beirut, 7 Sep--Active hostilities are continuing between Iran and Iraq. A communique of the Iraqi military command reports that over the past 24 hours Iraqi troops struck at Iranian army positions in the region of Susangerd City. Individual clashes occurred also in the region of the cities of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Mehran, Dezful, Gilan-e Gharb and Shush. In all, according to the communique, 483 Iranian servicemen and 32 units of motorized military hardware were destroyed in various sectors of the front.

As a communique of the Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff states, Iranian troops are continuing to contain enemy counterattacks, while at the same time developing their offensive in the regions of Ahvaz and Susangerd. Four Iraqi tanks and armored carriers, four motor vehicles and other military hardware were destroyed as the result of fighting. Some 15 Iraqi soldiers were put out of action. Iranian artillery, the communique points out, shelled military and oil targets in the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr.

U.S. 'THREATENING' CUBA AS PART OF WIDER PLAN

PM111100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "With the Weapon of Threats"]

[Text] Reports of the Washington administration's preparation of plans to step up its subversive activity against the island of freedom are multiplying in the U.S. press. The White House, the State Department and the CIA are acting as direct organizers.

The range of these subversive means is wide: Military maneuvers around Cuba, provocative landing exercises at the U.S. base at Guantanamo--on the part of Cuban territory occupied by the Americans--the dispatch to Cuba of gangs of counterrevolutionaries trained in U.S. camps, and shameless threats and blackmail.

Back during last year's election campaign R. Reagan militated for a naval blockade against Cuba. Now, the New York TIMES reports, quoting administration officials, the White House has asked Congress to approve legislation allowing U.S. warships to detain any ships coming from Cuban ports. At the same time, the newspaper writes, the government intends to toughen the trade embargo against Cuba introduced 20 years ago.

Secretary of State A. Haig has ordered a review of U.S. policy with regard to Cuba in order to determine what additional toughening measures could be taken. And the Washington POST reports that CIA Director W. Casey has in turn ordered "a review of the question of stepping up the CIA's ability to increase rapidly the assistance given to anticommunist forces" used against Cuba and against Angola and Libya.

Several U.S. congressional committees have also been involved in the organization of acts of subversion against countries steering an independent, consistently anti-imperialist course. This was announced recently by, for instance, Senator R. Lugar, a Republican and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Committee on Intelligence. Speaking at a press conference, Lugar stated that the United States had undertaken a show of "strength against Libya" and that "a similar trial of strength may be undertaken in Central America and Angola." A matter of hours later the world learned of the South African troops' invasion of Angola.

The Republic of Cuba is now becoming the target for threats and acts of provocation. We are faced, therefore, not with fortuitous, uncoordinated actions but with a synchronized policy directed from a single center--a policy of deliberately creating "hotspots" in various corners of the world. The adventurist circles of imperialism hope to use such actions to destabilize progressive regimes and alter the correlation of world forces in their favor. These calculations are built on sand.

The Republic of Cuba is an inalienable part of the friendly family of socialist countries. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community states firmly and unvaryingly support the fraternal Cuban people. Neither blackmail nor threats nor provocations will drive this freedom-loving people from their chosen path!

IDEOLOGICAL IMPACT OF STUDY OF HISTORY STUDIED

PM140710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Dr of Historical Sciences S. Khromov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of USSR History: "School of Civic Duty. On the Ideological-Educational Role of Historical Knowledge"]

[Text] One of the most important factors shaping the world outlook and consciousness of builders of the communist society and determining their life stance is the history of our homeland. The Soviet person, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, "has been educated by the party, by the country's heroic history and by our entire system."

Citizens of the land of the soviets familiarize themselves from an early age with the glorious pages of our homeland's history and with the most significant facts in the annals of world civilization. They remember throughout their lives the striking events imparted to them by older members of the family and their first schoolteacher, and they learn of the heroic deeds of their forefathers from radio and television programs, movies, museum exhibits, textbooks and works of art. This is how the process of shaping historical awareness and thinking in the rising generation takes place; this is how the citizen--patriot of his motherland and convinced internationalist--is molded.

Why, then, is the educational potential of history so great? How does knowledge of the remote and the comparatively recent past influence present-day life and the deeds and concerns of our contemporary?

The materialistic understanding and interpretation of history was a tremendous achievement of Marxism-Leninism and the basis of the scientific foresight of social development. Profound comprehension of the past was one of the starting points for elaborating the proletarian party's political strategy in the struggle to overthrow exploiters and to create a new system. It was precisely in scientific history that V.I. Lenin saw "Marxist substantiation for all our decisions" ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 36 p 3). He regarded the past as a steppingstone to the present, as experience helping to realize our present-day affairs and to determine tomorrow's tasks. Lenin himself, according to A.M. Gorky's apt description, "knew past history so well that he was able and knew how to look at the present from the future."

When speaking of the significance of studying the past it is important to bear in mind the relativity of the borderline between history and the present. Indeed, each day elapsed in the life of mankind is constantly added, as it were, to the subject of historical cognition. This idea is important for understanding the reality of the past and the indissolubility of its ties with modern sociopolitical practice.

Any generation is linked by inseparable bonds with the past, which is imprinted in material and spiritual culture, in people's practical activity and in their psychic makeup. It is impossible to imagine the historical process outside progressive traditions as the accumulated experience of the past, outside the succession of generations. Social inheritance is an indispensable condition of human existence. The richer and more diverse this existence, the greater the number of connecting threads between history and the present and the more strongly history influences our lives in all its manifestations.

Knowledge of history directly influences, above all, the shaping of the world-outlook basis of social consciousness. The substantiation and strengthening of a dialectical-materialist world outlook is impossible without historicism. A profound historical approach permeates the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin. This historicism is of a clearly expressed revolutionary nature. It asserts the high ideals of social progress and helps to foster the best features of the human personality. Using concrete examples, history helps to shape such moral and political qualities as proletarian internationalism; devotion to the cause of the working class and the cause of socialism; profound respect for the people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and the desire to develop and augment them.

Marxist illumination of the past not only increases history's influence on the shaping of a scientific world outlook but is also an important condition for turning knowledge into convictions which prompt people to wage an active struggle to realize the aims and ideals of the working class. History, studied and propagandized from Marxist-Leninist positions, helps to foster a class approach to the phenomena of social life and helps to formulate criteria for assessing the deeds and actions of our contemporaries.

The educational effect of history is also significant because it actively influences not only a person's mind but also his feelings, giving sociological abstractions concrete expression and showing them "in the flesh" of facts and events. Such a graphic, visual representation of the paths of social progress enables a person to visualize the greatness of the communist perspective and correctly correlate the past, present and future in the daily flow of life.

The history of our motherland provides diverse and most highly instructive material for fostering a progressive world outlook and socialist norms of morality. The history of our motherland is the history of a country with longstanding profound revolutionary traditions, a country where Lenin's teaching was born and where a truly revolutionary proletarian party was created for the first time. It is the history of the world's first victorious socialist revolution, of the first expereince in world practice of building the foundations of socialism. It is the history of a people who made the decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism, a people who created a developed socialist society. It is the history of the emergence of a new social and international community of people--the Soviet people. It is the history of the country which heads the struggle of all mankind for peace, democracy and social progress.

The history of the CPSU is an organic part of the history of our homeland. Study of the Leninist party's heroic path arms us with knowledge of the laws of the class struggle, social development and the building of socialism and communism and helps to educate working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Cognition of CPSU history always has a moral aspect, too--the emotional influence of the example of the life and activity of V.I. Lenin and of other fighters for the victory of the socialist revolution and the building of a new society, and the significance of the party's experience are both truly tremendous.

The historical memory is exceptionally strong. Turning to the heroic pages of the homeland's past, a person, as well as the people as a whole, derives inexhaustible strength from them and senses the indissoluble link between generations. Thus, during the hard times of the Great Patriotic War our party's appeal to the people's patriotic memory and to the glorious names of Nevskiy and Suvorov, Kutuzov and Khmelnitskiy, Nakhimov and Ushakov helped to strengthen the fighting spirit of the motherland's defenders and to make them more deeply aware of their responsibility for the homeland's destiny. The exploits of their forefathers who had upheld the country's honor and independence was strikingly carried on in the heroism of the defenders of the Brest fortress and Sevastopol, Moscow, Leningrad and other hero-cities. Nowadays, too, cognition of the past helps people to feel more strongly their involvement in the people's historic achievements and to determine their place in the chain of generations of fighters for mankind's bright future.

Such a perception of history, the combination of a strictly scientific approach to it with the thrill that we get on touching the glorious pages of the motherland's past, makes more profound our understanding of the natural laws of historical progress, of the rightful and inevitable nature of the victory of the new social system and of the need to struggle to form it. This in turn is a powerful factor in increasing the social and labor activeness of members of society and strengthening their confidence in tomorrow and their historical optimism. This is why the study of history and the mastering of the wealth of accumulated experience are necessary components in shaping and educating new generations of Soviet people and fostering an active life stance in them.

Under the conditions of mature socialism, given the overall increase in the role of the spiritual factor and the working people's cultural level, the significance of the ideological-educational functions of history is becoming still greater.

This is associated not least with the growing nationwide interest in history. I believe that the prime mover behind this interest is the desire to be more profoundly aware of the historical roots of the people's present accomplishments and of the achievements of developed socialism and to understand the reasons for the considerable acceleration of the process of the world's revolutionary renewal. We also must not disregard the intensified global problems of our days and the desire of working people to be persuaded from historical experience that the obstacles being erected by imperialism in the path of mankind toward a better future can be surmounted. It is precisely study of the past from positions of Marxism-Leninism that provides the answers to many vital questions of the present.

Finally, love of history and its glorious, heroic pages cannot be accounted for without regard to the Communist Party's purposeful work on the patriotic and international education of Soviet people, and young people above all. Forms and methods of ideological education work based on an appeal to our people's very rich revolutionary, combat and labor traditions have firmly entered the practice of many party organizations. The Komsomol is also doing a great deal in this direction. However, the still unutilized educational potential is also great.

In what ways, then, is it possible to strengthen the impact on people of the tremendous ideological and moral potential of history?

I believe that we must seek the answer to this question, above all, in the histo · education system. The improvement of history and social science teaching in secondary schools, particularly in connection with the transfer to universal secondary education, has helped to widen the Soviet people's horizons and the range of their historical thinking. The history teacher fulfills very important work by instilling in young people a love for the motherland, revealing the commonality of the historical destinies of our country's peoples and familiarizing his pupils for the first time with the works of the founders of scientific world outlook of entire generations. This is why in seeking to enhance the effectiveness of the history education system, it is necessary first of all and most of all to devote attention to the history teacher, to enhance the prestige of his profession, to foster in him the qualities of a political fighter and to enhance his professional skill.

The problem of the quality and content of school programs and textbooks is inseparably linked with this, as stated at the 26th CPSU Congress. To overcome the inconsistency of certain programs, eliminate the uniform impassiveness and dryness of exposition of material that mark a number of our history textbooks, to make them more vivid and attractive--all these are not simply academic tasks. They are also tasks of the ideological and moral education of citizens of the land of the soviets.

For many boys and girls study of the CPSU history course in VUZes is becoming in important stage in the mastering of historical knowledge. There is no need to prove how great is the role of this course in the ideological training of young specialists. Shortcomings in its teaching are all the more distressing: mechanical transfer of school teaching methods to the VUZ in a number of departments, timidity in seeking and utilizing new methods and forms of presenting material, weakness in the method training of a section of social scientists working in VUZes, the low standard of their lecturing skill. Tremendous potential lies in the more efficient orientation of students toward independent work on sources and in the closer coordination of the course's contents with study of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy and scientific communism.

The organization of history education in universities and teacher training colleges requires special attention. In particular, it is hardly possible to justify the study of a quite detailed civic history course essentially only in history faculties. The future lawyer, economist, philosopher, philologist and representatives of other arts subjects also need good history training.

Millions upon millions of our compatriots satisfy their interest in the past by turning to works of art on historical themes.

However, there sometimes appear on library shelves and on movie and television screens works whose authors treat historical facts very freely, depart from the principles of a class-based and party-minded approach in analyzing phenomena of the past, ignore the achievements of modern Marxist historiography and, as a consequence, distort the true picture of events. These blunders are largely the result of the inadquate historical outlook of certain authors, as well as the weak creative links between literary and art figures and professional historians.

Far wider use could also be made of the ideological education potential of history-type museums, of which there are approximately 1,500 in the country.

The sum total of elements of material culture, its monuments and "traces of the centuries" also add up to everyday meetings with our own history. Their significance in fostering love of the motherland, civic duty and national dignity simply cannot be overestimated.

Unfortunately, this humane, irreplaceable function of monuments of our peoples' history and culture is far from always taken into consideration. It must, definitely must be taken into account. But for this it is necessary to organize everywhere more active and purposeful work on recording, preserving and restoring historical monuments and developing voluntary principles in this matter. This work must be extended also to objects which do not form part of museum collections but which characterize the history of material culture. The time has come to think about organizing with public assistance a special center to collect, store, research into and make use of domestic, technical and applied art objects. For these, being splendid creations of man's mind and hands, reflect not only the technical and artistic experience accumulated by people but also the history of social relations.

It is natural that the enhancement of the ideological education role of history makes special demands on historian-scientists and on historical science as a whole. High ideological conviction, well-reasoned nature, strict observance of the Leninist principles of party-mindedness and historicism--these are the most important and obligatory conditions for creating high-quality historical works. Soviet historians are doing a great deal in this direction. Dozens of major works devoted to urgent problems of the homeland's history and opening up new pages of Leniniana have been published. Their ideological and scientific standard has increased. Publication of the multivolume "History of the USSR From Most Ancient Times to Our Days" is drawing to a close. Generalizing works on the history of the Soviet republics have appeared, as have new investigations into the history of regions of the country--the Volga Region, the Urals, the North Caucasus, Siberia and the Far East. Investigations published in recent years and newly undertaken on urgent problems of the homeland's history pack a great ideological charge and fulfill an important role in educating Soviet people.

The enhancement of history's educational role also requires scientists to devote more attention to creating popular scientific works. It is a question not only of enlarging the scale of publication of popular scientific literature but, once again, of raising its quality. Every popular book and article must certainly be distinguished not only by vividness and liveliness of exposition but also by convincing arguments. So far, however, extremely few such works have been published.

By means of historical science based on incontestable facts scientists must bring to people the truth about the first socialist country, foster in Soviet people feelings of pride in their motherland, respect for other peoples, solidarity with their libertion struggle and implacability toward bourgeois ideology, strengthen fraternal friendship with the peoples of the socialist community countries and enhance readiness to actively defend socialism's gains.

F. Engels rightly pointed out: "People themselves make their own history..." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 39 p 175). Indeed, people, the people's masses are the true creators of the historical process. But the historical process itself in its turn "creates" the individual to a huge degree.

Education by history is an excellent school of civic duty and courage, of revolutionary daring and labor enthusiasm, of loyalty to communist ideals. It is necessary to contribute in every possible way to ensuring that all Soviet people really pass through this school.

BREZHNEV, SUSLOV FEATURED IN NEW CPSU ANTHOLOGY

PM111039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Anthology Published"]

[Text] "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work"--that is the title of a collection of materials published by the Political Literature Publishing House. It includes CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the observations of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and M.A. Suslov on topical problems of the party's ideological and political education activity in 1976-1981.

MEETING OF USSR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP REPORTED

LD111720 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--A meeting of the Bureau of the Committee of the USSR Parliamentary Group was held in the Kremlin today. It examined the appeal by the USSR Parliamentary Group to the parliamentary groups of the USA and a number of West-European countries in connection with the decision of the United States to produce the neutron weapon, and discussed issues in connection with the participation of a delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group in the work of the 68th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Havana.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS OGNIVTSEV FUNERAL IN MOSCOW

LD111500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today, the people of Moscow accompanied the outstanding singer, people's artist and winner of state prizes Aleksandr Pavlovich Ognivtsev on his last journey. The funeral procession included Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, responsible party and local municipal workers, and artists.

YIDDISH JOURNAL REVIEWED IN LITERARY WEEKLY

PM111417 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 26 August 81 publishes on page 4 a 1,900-word article by Uran Guralnik under the headline "The Energy of the Quest," pegged to the 20th anniversary of the Soviet Yiddish journal SOVETISH HEIMLAND. Guralnik notes that since the war Yiddish-language literature in the USSR "has not only displayed enviable vitality, but has scaled considerable creative heights." He enumerates writers and works published in the journal over the years, and states that the Yiddish language's "hidden potentials are being revealed, although Zionists have long described it--as distinct from Hebrew--as a 'second-class' language." The article goes on to describe and praise works recently published in the journal and the more modern themes now dealt with. He states that "all kinds of Zionists never tire of accusing Soviet Jewish literature of an imaginary disregard ot 'purely Jewish' subject matter. They cannot understand the nature of the radical changes in the national character of the people, who, during the years of Soviet power, have become an organic part of the new historical community of people." Guralnik notes how Soviet Jews now work "hand in hand" with other nationalities on major construction projects. He concludes that SOVETISH HEIMLAND has entered a phase of "ideological and esthetic maturity" and that its "role in propagandizing the truth about our motherland, about Soviet people's way of life, ideals, hopes and achievements" can hardly be exaggerated.

AGDASHDKIY RAYON DISCUSSES LAW ENFORCEMENT

PM111439 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 3 September publishes on page 2 a 3,800-word AZERINFORM report under the headline "Strict Party Control of the Work of Law Enforcement Organs," on an Agdashskiy Raykom plenum held to examine the results of a check by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on the "Activity of Party, Soviet and Law Enforcement Organs in Agdashskiy Rayon." It was noted that "serious shortcomings and omissions still take place" in the work of the rayon's law enforcement organs in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution of 2 August 1979 "On Improving Work in Maintaining Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Infringements of the Law." The report gives instances of "red tape and formalism" in dealing with citizens' complaints about law enforcement work and of shortcomings in the work of local officials and the militia, and outlines the areas in which law enforcement work should be stepped up. It is reported that I. Vagabov, chairman of the Agdashskiy Rayispolkom, was "severely reprimanded" for "unsatisfactory orgnization and monitoring of law enforcement work, particularly the work of the Internal Affairs Section, and a formalistic, bureaucratic approach to measures adopted by the ispolkom to strengthen legality," and that the chief of the rayon Internal Affairs Section and the rayon prosecutor were also severely reprimanded, as were other local law enforcement officials.

LATVIAN PAPER EDITORIALIZES ON LAW AND ORDER

PM111345 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Strictly Observing Law and Order]

[Excerpt] Using the rights granted to them and relying on the broad public, recently many of our republic's local soviets have stepped up work considerably on the observance of Soviet legislation. As a result, in the first six months of 1981 by comparison with the same period last year the number of crimes committed fell somewhat.

However, there are still many deviations of various sorts from Soviet laws. Cases of the embezzlement of socialist property have been far from eliminated, and the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, violations of labor discipline and hooliganism is not being waged with sufficient drive and effectiveness. The causes considerable moral and material harm to society. An atmosphere of intolerance toward antisocial manifestations has not been created everywhere, and the loopholes for parasites and those who like to profit at other's expense have not been closed. The soviets and law enforcement organs must tighten up control over the observance of Soviet laws and socialist law and order.

"Many good laws have already been adopted in our country, comrades," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "Now it is primarily a case of their precise and unconditional execution. After all, any law lives only when it is executed--executed by everyone everywhere." The party demands an improvement in the activity of the organs of the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, justice and courts, which are called on to stand guard over Soviet legality and the interests of society and Soviet citizens' rights. The party expects more initiative, principledness and implacability from these organs in combating any violations of Soviet law and order.

Some law enforcement organs of our republic, in Stuchkinskiy and Yelgavskiy Rayons, for instance, have failed to achieve complete detection of the crimes committed. In these rayons' Internal Affairs Sections instances of unjustified refusals to institute criminal proceedings have not been eliminated, and red tape hinders the examination of citizens' statements about violations of the law which have been committed. The Stuchkinskiy and Yelgavskiy Rayispolkoms display poor leadership of the Internal Affairs Sections and tolerate instances of the violation of official discipline by militia workers. The local Soviets here are not waging a persistent struggle against thriftlessness and negligence as regards the safekeeping of material values and they are not seeking the restoration of the damage caused to the state.

The lack of persistence is particularly intolerable in the struggle against drunkenness as a social evil. The number of people charged with drunkenness and petty hooliganism is not diminishing on the Yelgava, Eleya or Viltse Sovkhozes, the Avangard or Nakotne Kolkhozes, Yelgavskiy Rayon, nor on the Ayzkraukle Valle or Koknese Kolkhozes nor the Viyetalva or Plyavinyas Sovkhozes, Stuchkinskiy Rayon. The leaders of these farms are not reacting properly to reports from the law enforcement organs on the unseemly conduct of their workers. Such complaisance can also be observed in Riga's Leninskiy Rayon, in Yurmala and in Gulbenskiy and Limbazhskiy Rayons.

The struggle against violations of the law becomes more effective when it is waged not sporadically but constantly and regularly. The work of the standing commissions of soviets of all echelons for the observance of socialist legality must be galvanized; exactingness toward law enforcement organs must be stepped up and their ties with public order maintenance points, people's militia teams, comrades' courts and other public organs must be strengthened. Questions of observing legality and law and order must be examined regularly at sessions of the soviets and sittings of standing commissions and ispolkoms. Decisions in these cases must be specific and must be implemented just like the decisions of superior soviet organs.

An essential condition for strengthening law and order is the enhancement of the part played in this matter by workers meetings, village meetings and other forms of social influence on those who scorn the norms of our lives. Not a single instance of deviation from the rules of socialist communal living, not a single violation of labor and public discipline should remain unheeded. An atmosphere of implacability toward antisocial manifestations is needed. It is precisely the labor collectives themselves which must display constant concern for a healthy moral climate at the plant, factory, construction site, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz and and for order in their own residential area. Of course, the corresponding initiative from party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, deputy groups and comrades' courts is also needed here.

The working people's legal education is an important condition for strengthening legality and law and order. To this end even fuller use must be made of the resources of the Znaniye Society, cultural enlightenment institutions and the people's universities. It is essential to remember that legal propaganda is a component of all the party's ideological work. Our lawyers, internal affairs organs workers and teachers of the fundamentals of Soviet law in schools and other educational establishments must display greater activeness. The coordination of their work should be effected by the coordination and method councils operating in every rayon in the republic.

PELSHE HAS TALKS AT LATVIAN CP HEADQUARTERS

PM111413 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[LATINFORM REPORT: "Meeting with Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau Members"]

[Text] On 1 September A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who is vacationing in the Latvian SSR, met with members of the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau.

During the talk which took place A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, gave a briefing on the way in which the republic's party organizations are performing political educational, ideological and organizational work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the sphere of the further development of the national economy and the solution of social problems. Here it was stressed that the main efforts of the party bureaus and committees, primary party organizations and labor collectives are focused on the solution of the entire complex of tasks connected with the implementation of the party's course toward the further intensification of the national economy. These goals are also served by the socialist competition which has been developed throughout the country under the slogan: "For the High Quality of Work at Every Workplace."

The grain harvest is coming to an end in the countryside. At the same time, the fodder procurement is continuing. Strenuous work is underway on the all-around increase of livestock raising output. Mindful of the instruction of the 26th CPSU Congress that concern for the further development of agricultural production is the concern of all the people, the workers of the republic's cities are rendering the countryside increasingly diverse and effective assistance.

A.Ya. Pelshe told the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau members of the work which the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of our party's Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are pursuing to resolve the economic and social tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and tasks in the sphere of the Soviet state's foreign policy.

Dwelling next on the fundamental problems of socioeconomic building in our country, he stressed the need to formulate measures to improve the scientific and technical standard of agricultural production and all links of the agroindustrial complex and to perfect the economic mechanism and the system of agricultural management. It was noted that great significance for the successful solution of these questions is attached to the enhancement of the efficiency of party leadership, the improvement of the style and methods of the party organizations' activity and the improvement of the monitoring and verification of execution.

A.Ya. Pelshe displayed interest in questions of party political work and the further development of agricultural production and the course of the fulfillment of the social program in the republic.

On the same day A. Ya. Pelshe viewed Riga's new construction sites--the furniture center, Gorkiy Bridge and the city's new residential blocks. A.E. Voss accompanied him.

MOLDAVIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM111437 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 September 81 publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by N. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: The Quality of Ideological Work" and the headline "Not by Overall Numbers," datelined Kishinev. The article discusses the importance of information obtained from opinion polls for organizing ideological education work. Discussing the results of a poll conducted in Kishinev's Leninskiy Rayon, Petrik states:

"Speaking about their sources of soical information, 84 percent of those polled mentioned newspapers, 78 percent television, 65 percent the radio, 45 percent talks with comrades, 28 percent the political education system, 26 percent lectures, 19 percent journals and 14 percent political information materials." "Let us note, however," he continues, "that about half those polled regard as important the information they receive during unofficial communication with their workmates, for instance. It is therefore important to learn to perform ideological work in an unofficial atmosphere too."

The article goes on to describe specific examples of this work in Moldavia and concludes by noting that sociological research, while it is of value, should not be turned into "a sort of fashionable environment in reports on work done." "Ideological influence is effective," it states, "when it is closely linked with life and when it is up to date."

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL VISITS MOLDAVIA

PM111423 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Aug 81 p 1

[ATEM report: "Visit to Republic"]

[Text] G.S. Pavlov, administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the republic from 23 through 26 August. He had talks with S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and N.V. Merenishchev, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

Comrade Pavlov familiarized himself with the financial and economic activity and development of the material and study base of a number of gorkoms and raykoms and viewed the exhibits of the Museum of the History of the Moldavian CP and the Moldavian SSR exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

On his tour of the Republic G.S. Pavlov was accompanied by V.B. Leshchinskiy, administrator of affairs of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

USSR HOUSING REPORT--Moscow, 12 Sep (TASS)--Two million apartments and single family houses are built in the USSR each year, a rate that has been maintained for the past 25 years, during which time about 50 million apartments have been built. About 80 percent of the population now has a separate apartment, and experts estimate that every family will have its own apartment by 1990. Nobody goes without a roof over his head in the USSR, and the only housing shortages are that not every family has its own separate apartment. R19 billion of the state budget are spent on housing construction each year. Rents have not changed since 1928, an amount which averages 15 kopeks per square meter of floor space. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0555 GMT 12 Sep 81 LD]

KIRGIZ MEDICAL FACULTY--A medical faculty has been added to the departments of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences. Kirgiz students will now be able to attend their own faculty to become general practitioners instead of having to complete their studies in other SSR faculties. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Sep 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11-12 SEP

LD130706 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 11-12 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 September

Grain has been threshed on 2.2 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast, which is 96 percent of the whole area. Sowing has ended in Orlovskaya Oblast. Winter rye and wheat have been planted on 400,000 hectares which is more than the planned area. Some has been sown on bare fallows or surface-tilled soil, where it is expected to improve the yield by up to five quintals per hectare. (0400 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast grain has now been threshed on 80 percent of the area. The rate of deliveries to elevators is increasing. In Tadzhikistan cotton-ginning enterprises have begun processing the new harvest. They have increased their capacity by 20 percent this season. (1100 GMT)

The harvest of grain ended in Latvia today. The work was completed in optimum time in bad weather with minimum losses. (1200 GMT)

The first quarter million tons of cotton have arrived at procurement points of USSR. (1400 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers have started work on selling the second million tons of grain to the state. (1904 GMT)

12 September

Kirgizia today completed laying in the 4 millionth ton of fodder, which is much more than last year. (0004 GMT)

The farms of Kazakhstan have already put in store over 16 million tons of hay, 1 million tons more than their plan. (0900 GMT)

Corn harvesting has begun in Moldavia, and the third cutting of alfalfa is under way. In the country as a whole farms have laid in just over half the necessary amount of seed for spring grain crops, excluding corn so far. This work has been completed in Stavropolskiy Kray, and the situation is not bad in Bryanskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts, in the Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSR's and in southern Kazakhstan. In these areas work on seed stocks was going on at the same time as the harvest. On the whole this work was going on round the clock. However the laying in and preparation of seed stocks is not this well organized everywhere. Farms in the Dagestanskaya ASSR are only just beginning this work, and in Yaroslavskaya Oblast only one-third of the seeds for spring sowing have been laid in, while the amount is less in the Altayskiy Kray and Omskaya Oblast. (1000 GMT)

Grain crops have been cleared from over half the sown area in Khakasskaya. On many farms grain yields are no less than last year in spite of the dry summer. The rate of harvesting potatoes and vegetables is increasing. (1500 GMT)

Voldgodskaya Oblast farms have produced twice as much fodder as last year, but this does not meet requirements. One-third less silage than needed has been laid in, and not enough hay and grass meal has been collected. (2200 GMT)

RSFSR HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS REVIEWED

PM111431 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 1

[I. Nivin "Fieldwork Diary": "No Harvest Losses"]

[Text] According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, the following work had been carried out in Russian fields by 31 August:

Some 58.5 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut, which is 80.9 percent of the sown area, and 54.4 million hectares had been threshed.

Some 9.8 million hectares of winter crops had been sown--49.5 percent of the plan--and 20.4 million hectares had been prepared for winter crops.

Fall plowing had been carried out on 17.8 million hectares, which is 25.4 percent of the plan.

The onset of autumn finds farmers at the height of harvest work. The grain harvest is in full swing in the Urals and Siberia. Many oblasts have started threshing hulled crops. Many places have a rather good harvest of buckwheat and millet. This prompts the earnest suggestion that all the hulled crops be used for their real purpose. The point is that when they see the bushy growth of buckwheat some leaders are tempted to use the abundant material for fodder. This is the wrong approach. There are many other ways of replenishing forge stocks.

Preparations are almost finished for the sunflower harvest. The plants are in pretty good condition everywhere. There is a chance of obtaining high-quality oilseeds this year. It is important, therefore, to consider all the details of the forthcoming harvest campaign. The workload per combine does not exceed 100 hectares. In some places the farmers are trying to reduce this figure by bringing in combines which have finished harvesting grain and by using special attachments.

The shorter the sunflower harvesting period the higher the quality of the oilseeds. It is also necessary to ensure, as they are doing in Krasnodarskiy Kray, special areas on the threshing floor, efficient operation of seed driers and cleaning machines and the drawing up of oilseed reception schedules in close coordination with grain-reception centers.

Grain procurement continues in the RSFSR. Many farms in Tulskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts and Udmurtskaya and Kalmytskaya ASSR's are keeping to the first commandment and are acting in a disciplined manner. But even with the onset of autumn grain deliveries to the state are still slow in some places. The flow of grain to elevators in Orenburgskaya, Volgogradskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts is obviously not what it might be. Far more grain has been threshed here than has been sent to the state.

Grain must not be allowed to spoil and irrational expenditure of it cannot be tolerated. Nevertheless, there are instances of incorrect, uneconomical use of grain. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bednodemyanovskiy Rayon, Penzenskaya Oblast, have threshed around 2,400 tons of peas, but, despite the plans, not one ton of this protein crop has been sold to the state yet.

Rye procurement is too slow in some places. Here is a typical example. The Krasnaya Zvezda and Za Mir Kolkhozes in Pestovskiy Rayon, Novgorodskaya Oblast, have threshed 228 and 174 tons of rye, respectively. In the first case this is close to the plan; in the latter case it is above the planned harvest. However, only 7 and 17 tons respectively have been sent to the state although the procurements plan for each farm is 70 tons. Delays of this kind, the blatant holding up of grain procurements, must come under the spotlight.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskovskaya Oblast are failing to take the necessary measures to step up shipments of grain from the threshing floor to grain-reception enterprises. Consequently, a considerable amount of grain has accumulated at the farms and, in bad weather conditions, this obviously may lead to heating and spoilage. Around 1,500 tons of grain is currently lying on the threshing floor at the Rodina Experimental Farm in Pskovskiy Rayon and scarcely any is being sold.

The problem of ensuring that farms have their own spring crop seeds remains an acute one. By the beginning of September the plan for laying in seeds had been fulfilled by 68 percent in the RSFSR as a whole. This is considerably better than last year but too little nonetheless! The rain and frosts are on the way. An incorrect attitude toward seed stocks has meant that farmers in Kirovskaya Oblast have laid in only 61 percent of the required seeds while their neighbors in the Mariyskaya, Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya Autonomous Republics have laid in a full stock. The grain harvest is coming to an end in Volgogradskaya Oblast yet the plan for laying in seeds has been fulfilled by only 74 percent.

The sugar beet harvest is about to start. We have written before in "Fieldwork Diary" about the state of readiness at beet-reception points and sugar refineries. But what about the beet-harvesting equipment? Unfortunately, preparations have been worse than last year. Between 20 and 25 percent of the beet-harvesting complexes have still to be overhauled in Orlovskaya, Voronezhskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts. Combines in Checheno-Ingushetia have a very big workload this year--142 hectares per combine. This is about 50 percent more than the RSFSR average. Yet, strange as it may seem, the attitude there toward equipment repairs is lackadaisical: A large number of harvesting complexes is still laid up at departments of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and in workshops. Speed is of the essence. The beginning of September is a busy time for fooder procurement workers. This year the republic has the task of laying in 3.3 million tons of mixed silage. Some places are having problems. Bashkiria has already overfulfilled the plan, having made sensible use of potato, root crop, corn and vegetable waste, but in some places this work has been put off. Replenishment of mixed silage stocks is slow in Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts. Fodder procurement workers in the Central Chernozem Region have identical conditions this year but their results vary. They have already laid in 54,000 tons of mixed silage in Kurskaya Oblast but not a single ton has been laid in in Belgorodskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts.

Our paper has often written recently about straw procurements. Some oblasts are sending to southern areas for straw, forgetting about their own straw strewn about the fields. Negligence is rife in Kirovskaya Oblast. The straw is unstacked on more than 200,000 hectares. Each of these hectares provides nearly eight quintals of straw. By harvesting all these fodder resources it would be possible to lay in more than 170,000 tons of fodder for the winter. Yet equipment and people have been sent to Rostovskaya Oblast for 150,000 tons of straw. Neglect of the farm's own forage reserves is characteristic of Kalininskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts as well.

The use of units for drying grass varies. In Sverdlovskaya Oblast nearly 300 tons of vitamin grass meal has been manufactured per unit since the start of the season. But next door, in Permskaya Oblast, the figure is scarcely more than 100 tons. Last week's figures (17 tons per unit in Sverdlovskaya Oblast and 6 tons of Permskaya Oblast) indicate that the situation is not changing.

September has brought many agricultural operations together. But whatever the farmer is doing today in the grain or fodder field or on the sunflower, sugar beet, potato or vegetable plantation, it is important everywhere to remember the rural workers' chief task: to diligently harvest and store all that has been grown.

AGRICULTURAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM111620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 P 1

[Editorial: "Harvent on the Move"]

[Excerpts] Harvesting is underway in the fields. Kolkhoz and soukhoz workers are striving to gather in the harvest more quickly and give the motherland more agricultural produce. It is necessary to deliver grain, vegetables, fruit, potatoes and other agricultural products without loss to the places of storage and processing. "In agriculture more than in any other sector," Comrade L.I.Brezhnew has said, "the year's results depend on how work is organized at the final stage."

At the same time PRAVDA'S mailbag attests that harvest transportation does not operate efficiently everywhere. A good harvest has been grown this year in Kazakhstan's Kustanayskaya Oblast, but a difficult situation has arisen regarding spare parts for motor vehicles. At the Lisakovki motor transport enterprise, for example, large-capacity Kamaz's have stood idle because of a shortage of rubber, fuel atomizers, gaskets and other "trifles." In certain places people have failed to ensure that evhicle bodies are properly equipped and hermetically sealed by a simple and reliable method--spray-coating with polyurethane foan. So the vehicles lose precious grain on the rural roads.

Cars are not supplied rhythmically to elevator sidings in a number of RSFSR and Ukrainian Oblasts. The Ministry of Railways must maneuver rolling stock more efficiently. However, it is not always railmen who are to blame for holding up cars. It is frequently the case that the leaders themselves of industrial enterprises dispatching and receiving freight unnecessarily "lock" cars onto sidings, turning them into a kind of warehouse on wheels. Thus, cars are sometimes kept for 200-220 hours at the bread products combine at Rovenki station in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast. Such instances must not be allowed, and those who hinder the rapid turnaround of cars and who are to blame for motor vehicles and seagoing or river ships standing idle must be called more strictly to account.

It is particularly important now that collectives of different forms of transport cooperate more closely with each other and pool their efforts in the competition for the speediest delivery of agricultural freight. It is necessary to disseminate more widely the experience, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, of concerted working by Odessa and Leningrad transportation workers and by Chelyabinskaya and Lvovskaya Oblast railroad and industrial enterprises in reducing the downtime of transportation facilities.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Additional Measures to Ensure the Gathering of the Harvest, Procurements of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1981 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in the 1981-1982 Period," transportation ministries must constantly monitor the uninterrupted dispatch of agricultural freight. In order to cope successfully with this task and deliver grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruit to consumers quickly and without loss what is needed is a high degree of organization and enterprising shock work by all involved in the harvest--both rural workers and transportation workers.

Much depends on the procurers of agricultural products, and also trade organs. They do not always operate in contact with railmen, truckers and water transport workers and participate poorly in the struggle against rolling stock downtime. In the Yaroslavskaya Oblast city of Rybinsk, for example, motor vessels find it hard to approach the mixed-feed plant, as the enterprise has not cleaned up the water area by the wharves. In the same Volga city the glour-milling combine is ill prepared to receive new harvest freight--here the pneumatic installations and conveyers have not been repaired in good time.

During the mass fall transportation operations party committees must devote more attention to the work of railmen, water transportation workers, truckers and procurement workers. It is the buty of party organizations to develop the socialist competition for the high-speed transportation of rural freight and to concentrate efforts on improving the management of transportation operations.

Party committees must daily investigate the affairs and needs of transportation workers, support and disseminate progressive experience on the railroads, in shipping companies and in motor transport establishments, display high exactingness toward workers and show more concern for improving their working and living conditions.

The successful fulfillment of the targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the ensuring of the rapid transportation and full preservation of new harvest freight will be the weighty contribution of the country's transportation workers to the nationwide competition to implement the 26th party congress decisions.

ESTONIAN PLENUM EXAMINES LIVESTOCK-RAISING

PM111453 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 1

[ETA "Information Report on Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Estonian CP Central Committee's Third Plenum was held 3 September.

The plenum discussed the following items:

1. On measures to further improve the republic's livestock raising efficiency in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on turning livestock raising into a shock front in the countryside.

2. On progress in the fulfillment of critical observations and suggestions made at the 18th Estonian CP Congress.

A.B. Upsi, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee delivered a report.

The following spoke in the debate: A. Myanniste, first secretary of Vyruskiy Raykom; V. Meyster, director of the V.I. Lenin Adavere Model Research Sovkhoz in Yygevaskiy Rayon; A. Lipitski, hog unit team leader at the Alliku Sovkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon; E. Valdmann, director of the A. Melder Estonian Scientific Research Institute of Livestock Raising and Veterinary Science; M. Leosk, first secretary of Pylvaskiy Rayon; M. Avarmaa, chief of the Tartuskiy Rayispolkom Agriculture Administration; E. Peek, first secretary of Khaapsaluskiy Rayon; O. Merimaa, chairman of the Estonian SSR People's Control Committee; Kh. Reyno, party organization secretary at the Kommunist Sovkhoz in Valgaskiy Rayon; Yu. Ryaym, chairman of Kingiseppskiy Rayispolkom; N. Ganyushov, second secretary of Tallin Gorkom; V. Lino, Estonian SSR minister of agriculture, and Kh. Annus, director of the Kharyuskiy Rayon production association for the supply of production equipment for agriculture.

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, made a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution "On Measures to Further Improve the Republic's Livestock-Raising Efficiency in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on turning livestock raising into a shock front in the countryside."

Information on progress in the fulfillment of critical observations and suggestions made at the 18th Estonian CP Congress was taken into consideration.

The plenum was attended by V. Kabanov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector.

OBKOM CHIEFS ADDRESS KAZAKH PLENUM ON HARVEST

PM111148 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 1

["Information report on Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Third Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 27 August 1981.

The plenum listened to and discussed a report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU, Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Connection with Fulfilling Adopted Socialist Pledges on Procurements of Grain and other Agricultural Products in 1981."

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Comrades V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanayskiy Obkom; O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of Kokchetavskiy Obkom; V.A. Livntsov, first secretary of Aktyubinskiy Obkom; Ye. N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of Turgayskiy Obkom; V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom; A.A. Askarov, first secretary of Chimkentskiy Obkom; N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of Tselinogradskiy Okom; T. Yesetov, first secretary of Kzyl-Ordinskiy Obkom; A.G. Korkin, first secretary of Karagandinskiy Obkom; A.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Kazakh State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; A. Ariziyev, first secretary of Uygurskiy Raykom, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast; and T.M. Kurganskiy, chairman of Taldy-Kurganskiy Oblispolkom.

Guided by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations, the Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum adopted a resolution aimed at ensuring successful harvest work, the unconditional overfulfillment of socialist pledges adopted for 1981 on the sale of grain and other agricultural products to the state and the further development of all sectors of the republic's economy, science and culture.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS UZBEKISTAN MEETING 11 SEP

LD112321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] During the current 5-year plan, Uzbekistan plans to achieve a new growth in cotton production by producing 30 million tons. Today on Uzbek CP Central Committee plenum considered ways to carry this out.

Measures for further intensifying cotton growing and improving the quality of cotton, in light of the decisions made at the 26th CPSU Congress, were discussed in the report given by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Republic's communist party, and in the speeches given at the plenum. Special attention was given to questions of improving labor organization integrating the development of the Virgin Lands and using the most up-to-date methods for crop protection.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS TASHKENT PLENUM ON COTTON

LD111351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] A plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee was held in Tashkent today. The communists discussed problems connected with intensifying cotton cultivation and improving the quality of cotton. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee delivered a report. The plenum established concrete measures for rapid and high standard harvesting.

'ZAPAD-81' MANEUVERS CONCLUDE WITH LANDING EXERCISE

Reception Held

LD121834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] A reception was held today in honor of the participants in the "Zapad-81" exercises. The reception was attended by the leaders of party and soviet bodies in Belorussia, the defense ministers of the fraternal socialist countries, Soviet generals, admirals and officers. A speech was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense. The reception was also addressed by Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Army General Hoffman, GDR minister of national defense; and Army General Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District. A concert was given for the participants by top performers.

Ustinov Addresses

LD122250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Speech by Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, at the 12 September field review of the units that participated in the "Zapad-81" military exercises; location not given--recorded]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, participants in the maneuvers, respected guests:

Our maneuvers have ended. They took place in the territories of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic sea. During the exercises, in a dynamic and complex situation approximating real combat conditions to the maximum, the troops and naval forces convincingly demonstrated a strong blend of high technical equipment status, military skill and adamantine morale. The personnel taking part in the exercises selflessly performed their military duty, displayed courage, initiative and the ability to act and to use their weapons in battle, and showed high political maturity, resolve and readiness to reliably defend our socialist motherland, friends and allies.

The tasks set for troops and naval forces have been completely fulfilled. Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, closely followed the progress of the maneuvers. He gave a high evaluation of the operations of troops and naval forces and has asked me to convey his combat greetings and wishes for fresh success in military work to those who took part in the maneuvers and to all servicemen of the army and navy.

Comrades: The maneuvers took place during intense political and labor activity of the Soviet people, evoked by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They were a test of the combat training of troops and naval forces and have been our armed forces' demonstration to the Communist Party and government of their readiness to carry out any tasks of the motherland in defending the socialist gains and peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state together with fraternal socialist countries are waging a firm and consistent struggle to avert a destructive war, to curb the arms race and to consolidate peace. But actions of the forces of imperialism and reaction represent a serious threat to the cause of peace and peaceful cooperation among nations.

Using as a cover the myth about the Soviet military menace, the U.S. ruling circles set themselves the aim of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. They avoid answering our peaceful proposals, are sabotaging talks aimed at the consolidation of peace and have launched an unprecedented arms race. The buildup of the military might of the aggressive NATO bloc continues. Intensive preparations are being made for the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe. The U.S. President decided recently to start the production of neutron weapons.

Proclaiming whole areas of the world as spheres of vital interest, the U.S. imperialists are purposefully kindling the hotbeds of international tension and encouraging acts of outright aggression and international gangsterism.

Imperialist reaction is striving to undermine in every way the foundations of the social system in countries of the socialist community, specifically, by the West's constant attempts to interfere in the events in Poland.

Beijing's teaming up with the most aggressive forces of imperialism leads to the heightening of tension.

All those actions create a threat to the security of socialist and many other states. Those actions have resulted in the slowdown of the process of detente and have worsened the international climate as a whole.

Adventurism, the readiness to put mankind's vital interests at stake for one's own narrow selfish interests, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, is what is shown particularly blantantly in the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles. The peoples of all continents of the world are resisting this policy. They condemn Washington's adventurist actions.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community steadily pursue a peaceful policy and come out in favor of negotiations, the consolidation of detente and the relaxation of international tension.

In conditions of the growing military threat, the historic responsibility of the Soviet Armed Forces for the fate of peace on earth is especially great. For this reason the party and people's main requirement of the armed forces is that thay be constantly in a state of enhanced combat readiness.

Fulfilling our people's will, and ardently approving and unanimously supporting the party's domestic and foreign policies, the activities of its Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Soviet servicemen, in close alliance with the servicemen of the fraternal member-countries of the Warsaw Pact and together with the armies of the other socialist states, reliably stand guard over the gains of socialism and the interests of the socialist community. They have everything they need to crush any aggressor.

Comrades: The close and unbreakable unity of our people and their army and the Soviet working people's love and respect for their armed defenders were once again demonstrated during the maneuvers. The people greeted the servicemen with great joy and warmth wherever the troop and naval operations were carried out and surrounded them with concern and attention. This is one of the main sources of the strength and invincibility of the Soviet Army and Navy. Permit me to express heartfelt gratitude to the leaders of party and executive organs and to the whole population of Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Kaliningradskaya Oblast for their attention to and concern for our soldiers taking part in the maneuvers. We express genuine gratitude to the ministers of defense of the fraternal socialist countries for their energetic joint work at the at the maneuvers.

On behalf of the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, may I assure the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, that the soldiers of the army and navy will continue vigilantly and reliably to stand guard over the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people and that they are ever ready to carry out their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Long live our mighty Soviet motherland!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their armed forces!

Glory to the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee! Hurrah!

Maneuvers Progress

LD111900 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Soviet land and naval exercises continue in this country's western regions, on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and the eastern part of the Baltic Sea. They are conducted under the direction of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. Our correspondent supplied the details:

The announcements that the exercises will take place from 4th to 12th September were released in accordance with the Helsinki agreements more than 2 weeks before they actually began. It was pointed out that the exercises would be conducted to improve the cooperation and interaction of different units and arms of the service. In the present complicated international situation, when the NATO powers led by the United States have launched a new spiral of the arms race, the Soviet side has to combine its efforts for peace and international security with maintaining constant vigilance and strengthening its defense potential and its armed forces.

President Leonid Brezhnev has stressed that we threaten no one. He said that speculations about an alleged Soviet threat are mere inventions by the enemies of international relaxation. We, said the Soviet leader, strengthen our defenses with a single purpose--to protect in a reliable way the gains of the Great October Revolution, to defend the Soviet people who are engaged in peaceful labor, and our friends and allies. The Soviet Army and Navy serve this noble objective.

Military exercises are an indispensable element of improving our defenses. They are always a serious test of combat readiness of our units, they demonstrate the level of combat training and of the morale of Soviet Army and naval units, demonstrate the fighting trim of our troops who are entrusted the task of protecting their country from any hostile attempts. The operational headquarters and units engaged in the war game, which total some 100,000 men, are divided into two opposing fronts--the north and the south. These two sides are facing a complicated and constantly and rapidly changing situation which requires quick and daring decision. In the conditions which simulate to a maximum degree real combat, our troops perfect their knowledge and skill, their interaction in different kinds of land, sea and air combat.

The war game "Zapad-81" is attended by the defense ministers and top military leaders of the member-countries of the socialist community. Observers attending the exercises note that the Soviet Army, air and naval units are equipped with the most advanced weapons and military equipment, that they have everything necessary to foil any aggressor. The Soviet soldiers taking part in the war game demonstrate a high degree of combat readiness, high morale and dedication to the traditions of their fathers, who had smashed Hitler armies in World War II and saved the world from Nazi slavery.

Parachute Drop Reported

LD111025 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The exercises of troops and naval forces codenamed "Zapad-81" are continuing. Our special correspondents report: [Sound of aircraft flying overhead in the background] In our reports from the "Zapad-81" exercises we have already said that one of the main features of modern combat is the speed with which it takes place. That is why the process of landing troops by parachute, which is normally smooth and unhurried, is nowadays being speeded up as much as possible. This applies to both men and combat equipment. This is achieved by improved parachute systems and by lowering the altitude from which the drop takes place.

Here you can see how swiftly the paratroopers' military vehicles descend from the skies. They are armored vehicles weighing many tons. [Voice of a radio operator in the background] This is not an amphibious vehicle although not so long ago the idea of an armored vehicle capable of swimming was amazing. This is a tracked vehicle with wings. Nevertheless, parachuting of course continues to be similar to the easy flight of dandelion fluff, particularly at a high altitude.

And so, the paratroopers belonging to the army of the northerners attack in the rear of the southerners today. The opponents were imaginary, and the battle was for training, but the conditions were as close as possible to combat conditions. We are sure that the hearts of mothers who are watching our report and who recognize their 18-year old sons among the men on the screen are wringing with anxiety at the moment. Do not worry! You can be proud of such sons. After the battle we learned that a real feat took place in the midst of the attacking paratroopers during this thunderous hour. But we will tell you about this at the end of the report.

Quite by chance we found ourselves in the very center of the battle:

[Question] You men in the tracked vehicles, how many minutes have passed since you left the aircraft?

[Unidentified voice] Exactly 7 minutes.

[Question] Comrade lieutenant colonel, could you give us a preliminary assessment of the operations of the men under your command?

[Lieutenant colonel name not specified] Well, I think they fully justified a rating of good, even excellent. This is because the approximate aircraft flight time, as expected from reconnaissance [word indistinct], will be within about 15 minutes and we are now ready to open fire. [Sound of firing in the background]

[Question] Would you say that these moments are particularly difficult?

[Lieutenant colonel] Probably the most difficult thing is to assemble rapidly and to join battle immediately. That is probably the most difficult thing [words indistinct]--to assemble rapidly and to join battle immediately.

[Question indistinct]

[Lieutenant colonel] Unquestionably. [Sound of orders being given]

[Question] And there were [word indistinct] [Sound of shooting]. And there were bombing runs by the air force. The landing force of the northerners won a victory, although it was imaginary.

But despite the imaginary nature of many aspects of these major maneuvers there are real and unimagined things to be seen at every stage. As the drop took place today this paratrooper, Private (Leonid Monokh), saved the life of his comrade. He grabbed hold of the tangled shroud line of his parachute and held on to it while the two of them floated to the ground beneath the same canopy. An hour later the minister of defense awarded inscribed watches to them both and to their commander. That was an incident which took place today at the "Zapad-81" exercises. It took place just as the paratroopers were starting the drop, when the parachute canopies looked like light dandelion fluff.

Naval Infantry Landing

LD111538 Hamburg DPA in German 1420 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Flensburg, 11 Sep (DPA)--Powerful Soviet naval units landed about 5,000 naval infantry in five waves about 40 km north of Baltiysk on the Baltic at midday today. This was announced this afternoon by the head of military intelligence of the naval command of the Federal Navy at Gluecksburg, Captain Bernhard Haupt. Nearly 80 naval units took part in the large-scale maneuver.

According to the officer, the first wave to reach the shore used modern hovercraft. Twenty-seven landing craft took part in the landing maneuver, which went ahead despite bad weather. A beachhead is now being established, evidently to receive heavy equipment such as tanks, armored personnel carriers and ammunition.

The landing exercise was preceded during the night and morning by "strong combat activity" and air attacks by modern Soviet "Backfire" bombers. In addition, sorties were flown by fighter-bombers and helicopters from the carriers Kiev and Leningrad.

The spokesman emphasized that the information about the maneuver came from FRG and Danish ships and aircraft. Since all navies are free to send their ships and aircraft anywhere in the Baltic outside territorial waters, these were "on maneuver observation missions."

Admiral Interviewed on Landing

LD112229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] At the "Zapad-81" exercises in the Baltic republics area today, the operations by ships and ground subunits and units for executing sea and air landings were practised. After completion of the operations, our special correspondents invited Vice Admiral Ivan Matveyevich Kapitanets, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, to the microphone:

[Begin Kapitanets recording] A sea landing operation is the most complex form of combat action. Involved in it, in addition to naval forces, are land forces, the air force and air defense troops, as well as special and combat support units. The complexity lies in the fact that it is necessary to organize interaction between various arms of the services and to work out in a clear-cut way their actions in a sea landing operation.

A sea landing operation is carried out in several stages, normally, in order to seize the beachhead for the landing. Naval infantry are landed in the advanced detachment. The naval infantry are landed from helicopters and hydrofoil ships or are even dropped by parachute from aircraft. In a very short time they seize the beachhead for the landing and ensure the landing of the main forces. The advance detachment and the main forces of the sea landing develop an offensive, from the seized beachhead, deep into the enemy's defense and perform their next tasks. All the time, and during the whole period of the sea landing operations, the landing must be supported by ships' artillery and the navy's air forces. Air supremacy must be secured in the landing area.

The main people involved are, of course, the sailors and soldiers, those who sit at the wheel of the armored personnel carriers and at the controls of the tanks, and the pilots who sit at the controls of the aircraft. It is these people who determine the success of the fighting.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the activities of these sailors?

[Answer] I am satisfied with the activities of the personnel who have displayed the training, power and readiness of naval forces to perform complex combat tasks. [end recording]

Exercises End

LD121410 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep, TASS--Exercises of the troops and naval forces of the Armed Forces of the USSR, "West-81," [Zapad-81"] under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of the defense of the USSR, were held in the period of September 4 to 12, 1981, in the territories of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea area.

Questions of combat concertedness and cooperation in conducting joint combat operations by forces and units of services and arms were practiced during the exercises.

By the appraisal of the leadership, the exercises passed in an organised and instructive manner. They have shown an increased level of operational and tactical training of the headquarters, and of the field, air and sea training standard of troops and naval forces.

The objectives set at the exercises have been attained. The troops, naval forces, and headquarters taking part in the exercises are returning to places of their permanent stationing.